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No. VII.

CRAMER'S

PITTSBURGH

ALMANACK

FOR THE YEAR OF OUR LORD

1807.

Being the 3d after Bissextile or Leap-Year,

AND AFTER THE FOURTH OF JULY,

THE 32d OF THE AMERICAN INDEPENDENCE.

☞ CALCULATED FOR THE MERIDIAN OF *PITTSBURGH*, IN LAT. 40. 35. N. LONG. 80. 58. W. BUT WILL SERVE WITHOUT ANY SENSIBLE VARIATION FOR THE STATES OF OHIO, VIRGINIA, KENTUCKEY &c.

FRIENDSHIP, AGRICULTURE, AND MANUFACTURES.

PRINTED BY ZADOK CRAMER,

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...LGAR NOTES AND MOVEABLE FEASTS.

...cal letter	D
...den number	3
Epact	22
Septuagesima,	January 25
Sexagesima,	February 1
Quinquagesima,	8
Quadragesima, or the first Sunday in lent,	15
Ash Wednesday,	
Mid Lent,	March
Palm Sunday,	
Low Sunday,	April
Rogation Sunday,	May
Ascension day, or holy Thursday,	

Easter Sunday, March 29
Whitsunday, May 17
Trinity Sunday, May 24
Advent Sunday, November 29

...CLIPSES, for A. D. 1807, are four, viz. two of the Sun and two of the Moon.—

...rst, of the Moon, May 21st, at 11H. 49M. A. M. therefore invisible.

Second, of the Sun, June 6th, at 0H. 4M. A. M. likewise invisible.

Third, of the Moon, visible at Pittsburgh, November 15th.

Beginning of the Eclipse 2H. 3M. morning.
Middle - - - - 3 4
End - - - - 4 5

Digets eclipsed 3°. 13′ on the Moon's south limb.

...ourth, of the Sun, November 29th, at 5H. 22M. morning, therefore invisible.—This eclipse ends 7m before sun rise.

SIGNS OF THE ZODIAC.

Northern.	Govern.	*Southern.*	Govern.
♈ Aries,	*Head, Face*	♎ Libra,	*Reins*
♉ Taurus,	*Neck*	♏ Scorpio,	*Secrets*
♊ Gemini,	*Arms*	♐ Sagittarius,	*Thighs*
♋ Cancer,	*Breast*	♑ Capricorn,	*Knees*
♌ Leo,	*Heart*	♒ Aquarius,	*Legs*
♍ Virgo,	*Bowels*	♓ Pisces.	*Feet*

☞ To find the Sign, you will look in the column right of the *sun setting column.*—For instance, what part does the sign govern on the first of January? In the column mentioned, Libra ♎ will be found opposite the first day of the month, and the government of the *reins* is consigned to him.

CHARACTERS EXPLAINED.

☉ New moon, ○ full moon, ☽ first quarter, ☾ last quarter, ☊ moon's ascending node, ☉ or ⊙ sun, ♃ jupiter, ♀ venus, ♄ saturn, ♂ mars, ☿ mercury, ☌ conjunction, ☍ opposition, □ quartile, ⚹ sextile, ♅ or ♅ Herschel called the georgian planet.

FEW HAPPY MATCHES.

By Dr. Watts.

August, 1701.

SAY, mighty love, and teach my song,
To whom my sweetest joys belong,
And who the happy pairs,
Whose yielding hearts, and joining hands,
Find blessings twisted with their bands,
To soften all their cares.

Not the wild herd of nymphs and swains
That, thoughtless, fly into the chains,
As custom leads the way:
If there be bliss without design,
Ivies and oaks may grow and twine,
And be as bless'd as they.

Not sordid souls of earthly mould
Who, drawn by kindred charms of gold,
To dull embraces move:
So two rich mountains of Peru
May rush to wealthy marriage too,
And make a world of love.

Not the mad tribe, that hell inspires
With wanton flames, those raging fires
The poorer bliss destroy:
On Etna's top let furies wed,
And sheets of lightning dress the bed
T' improve the burning joy.

Not the dull pairs, whose marble forms
None of the melting passions warms,
Can mingle hearts and hands:
Logs of green wood that quench the coals
Are married just like stoic souls,
With osiers for their bands.

Not minds of melancholy strain,
Still silent, or that still complain,
Can the dear bondage bless:
As well may heav'nly comforts spring
From two old lutes with ne'er a string,
Or none beside the bass.

Nor can the soft enchantments hold
Two jarring souls of angry mould,
The rugged and the keen:
Sampson's young foxes might as well
In bonds of cheerful wedlock dwell,
With firebrands ty'd between.

Nor let the cruel fetters bind
A gentle to a savage mind;
For love abhors the sight:
Loose the fierce tyger from the deer,
For native rage and native fear
Rise and forbid delight.

Two kindest souls alone must meet;
'Tis friendship makes the bondage sweet,
And feeds their mutual loves:
Bright Venus on her rolling throne
Is drawn by gentlest birds alone,
And Cupids yoke the doves.

PORTRAITS FROM SHAKESPEARE.

1st.

* * * This is some fellow,
Who, having been prais'd for bluntness, doth affect
A saucy roughness.———
These kind knaves I know, which in their bluntness,
Harbor more craft, and more corrupter ends,
Than twenty silly ducking observants,
That stretch their duties nicely.

2d

There are a sort of men, whose visages
Do cream and mantle like a standing pool;
And do a wilful stilness entertain;
With purpose to be drest in an opinion
Of wisdom, gravity, profound conceit;
As who should say, I am sir Oracle!

JULIET.——A FRAGMENT.

***** She was sitting at the head of the grave, and the grass was beginning to look green upon turf round the stone where her tears usually fell. She had not observed me and I stood still. "Thou hast left me my beloved, (said she, bending her face down to the turf) but it was to attend a dearer call—I will not weep, (wiping her eyes with her handkerchief)—I will not weep, for it was the call of one who loved thee better. Thou hast flown to his bosom, and what hast thou left behind thee for thy poor JULIET, but this cold sod?" She was silent for some moments. The full moon was just beginning to climb over the tops of the trees as I came up; and as she stooped to kiss the turf I saw the tears trickling through the moon-beams in hasty drops from her eyes—"Thou hast left me (said Juliet raising her face from the grave) but we shall meet again—I shall see thy face again, and hear thee speak, and then we shall part no more."—She rose cheerfully to retire.—The tear was still trembling in her eye. Never till that moment did I behold so soft a charm. One might read the sentence in her face—"*Thou hast left me* (said the tear) *but we shall meet again*, AND THEN WE SHALL PART NO MORE" (said the smile.) Blessed Religion, thought I, how happy are thy children!

NUARY, FIRST MONTH, 31 DAYS, 1807.

ORIGIN OF THE NAMES OF THE SEVERAL MONTHS IN THE YEAR.

JANUARY was thus called in honour of Janus, a pretended deity, whom the Romans supposed presided over the beginning of all business, and therefore begins the year.

MOON'S PHASES.

● New Moon	8	2	16A	○ Full Moon	23	9	11A
☽ First quarter	16	7	6A	☾ Last quarter	30	11	58F

W	M		OBSERVATIONS.	☉ ri.	☉ se.	☾ pl.	☾ sou.	☾ ris.
5	T	1	Circumcision.	7 25	4 35	♎	5 53	5 53
6	F	2	☉ slow 3 minutes	7 25	4 35	26	6 43	6 43
7	S	3	*Cold rains.*	7 25	4 35	♏	7 34	7 34
1	D	4	2d sun after Christmas	7 25	4 35	23	8 25	8 25
2	M	5	*Snows hard with gales*	7 24	4 36	♐	9 18	9 18
3	T	6	Epiphany	7 23	4 37	18	10 11	10 11
4	W	7	*of wind*	7 22	4 38	♑	11 3	11 3
5	T	8	Lucian	7 21	4 39	13	11 53	11 53
6	F	9	*More temperate*	7 20	4 40	26	♁ 41	sets
7	S	10	☿ gr. elon. vis. at ris.	7 19	4 41	♒	1 26	6 0
1	D	11	1st after Epiphany	7 19	4 41	20	2 9	7 0
2	M	12	*With pleasant*	7 18	4 42	♓	2 50	8 0
3	T	13	*showers of*	7 18	4 42	13	3 31	8 57
4	W	14	*Snow*	7 17	4 43	25	4 10	9 53
5	T	15	☉ slow 9 minutes	7 16	4 44	♈	4 53	10 48
6	F	16	*hazy and cold*	7 16	4 44	19	5 36	11 48
7	S	17	*hard frost with*	7 16	4 44	♉	6 22	0 47
1	D	18	2d after Epiphany	7 15	4 45	14	7 11	1 48
2	M	19	♁ south 3 32	7 14	4 46	27	8 5	2 46
3	T	20	☉ enters ♒	7 13	4 47	♊	9 2	3 40
4	W	21	*showers of snow*	7 12	4 48	25	10 1	4 39
5	T	22	Vincent	7 11	4 49	♋	11 1	5 23
6	F	23	♁ stationary	7 10	4 50	24	12 0	rises
7	S	24	*grows warm*	7 9	4 51	♌	0 57	5 5
1	D	25	Sept. con. of St. Paul	7 8	4 52	24	1 52	6 21
2	M	26	♄ south 6h. 2m.	7 8	4 52	♍	2 45	7 51
3	T	27	*and rains*	7 6	4 54	24	3 37	8 52
4	W	28	*towards the end*	7 5	4 55	♎	4 29	9 54
5	T	29	*moderately cold*	7 4	4 56	23	5 21	11 4
6	F	30	*freezing rains*	7 3	4 57	♏	6 13	0 17
7	S	31	☉ slow 14 m.	7 2	4 58	20	7 6	1 21

SPANISH PROVERBS.

He is a rich man who hath God for his friend; next to this, seek the friendship of an honest man.

A

FEBRUARY, SECOND MONTH, 28 DAYS, 1807.

FEBRUARY takes its name from Februare, to make expiatory sacrifices; it was about the beginning of this month that the Romans made their sacrifices to the dead.

●	New Moon	7	8	55M	○	Full Moon	22	7	27M
☽	First quarter	15	0	15A	☾	Last quarter	29	1	1M

	W	M	*Observations & aspects*	☉ris	☉se.	☾pl.	☾sou.	☾ris.
1	D	1	Sexagesima Sunday	7 2	4 58	♑	7 6	2 19
2	M	2	Purifi. of B. V. Ma.	7 1	4 59	16	7 59	3 10
3	*T*	3	☉ slow 14 m.	6 59	5 1	28	8 51	4 2
4	W	4	☿ stationary	6 58	5 2	♈	9 42	4 45
5	T	5	Agatha	6 57	5 3	22	10 30	5 21
6	F	6	*freezes and changeable*	6 56	5 4	♒	11 16	5 55
7	S	7	♄ south 2h. 9m. mor.	6 53	5 5	16	12 0	6 23
1	D	8	Quinquagesima	6 53	5 7	28	ó 42	sets.
2	M	9	*warm suns & white fro.*	6 52	5 8	♓	1 24	6 45
3	*T*	10	*which will bri. ra. & sl.*	6 51	5 9	22	2 4	7 43
4	W	11	Ash Wednesday	6 49	5 11	♈	2 46	8 36
5	T	12	*ending in snow*	6 48	5 12	16	3 28	9 40
6	F	13	♃ south 10h 48m mo.	6 47	5 13	28	4 13	10 37
7	S	14	Valentine	6 46	5 14	♉	5 00	11 35
1	D	15	1st Sunday in Lent	6 44	5 16	23	5 50	0 30
2	M	16	☉ slow 14 1-2m.	6 43	5 17	♊	6 44	1 26
3	*T*	17	*Sugar making weather*	6 42	5 18	19	7 41	2 20
4	W	18	*appears*	6 41	5 19	♋	8 39	3 11
5	T	19	☉ enters ♓	6 40	5 20	17	9 38	3 57
6	F	20	*but not steady*	6 38	5 22	♌	10 36	4 40
7	S	21	☿ south 3h 35m mor.	6 37	5 23	17	11 33	5 20
1	D	22	2d Sunday in Lent	6 35	5 25	♍	12 28	rises.
2	M	23	*rains and freezes*	6 34	5 26	17	1 23	6 22
3	*T*	24	St. Matthew	6 33	5 27	♎	2 17	7 31
4	W	25	♂ ☉ ☿ ♄ so. 4h 2m mo.	6 32	5 28	17	3 11	8 49
5	T	26	*blows cold, freezes*	6 31	5 29	♏	4 6	10 00
6	F	27	*and breaks up*	6 29	5 31	16	5 1	11 9
7	S	28	☉ slow 13m.	6 27	5 33	29	5 56	0 10

He is the best scholar who has learned to live well. A handful of mother wit is worth a bushel of *dead* learning. When all men say you are an ass, it is time to bray. Change of weather finds discourse for fools. A pound of care will not pay an ounce of debt. One hour's industry will go farther in paying a bill, than a whole week's idleness; but he that hath an *idle* tavern bill, never payeth with cheerfulness.

MARCH, THIRD MONTH, 31 DAYS, 1807.

MARCH was thus named and consecrated to Mars, the god of war, by Romulus, who was supposed to be his son. This was the first month of their martial year.

● New Moon	9	3	32M	○ Full Moon	23	4	49A
☽ First quarter	17	1	45M	☾ Last quarter	30	4	25A

	W	M	*Observations & aspects*	☉ris	☉se.	☾ pl.	☾ sou.	☾ ris.
1	D	1	3d Sunday in Lent	6 26	5 34	♐	5 56	1 19
2	M	2	☉ slow 12m.	6 25	5 35	25	6 49	2 ●
3	*T*	3	*This month begins hard*	6 24	5 36	♑	7 41	2 45
4	W	4	*with black frosts and*	6 22	5 38	19	8 30	3 24
5	T	5	*snow, then expect some*	6 21	5 39	♒	9 17	3 58
6	F	6	*keen freezing from NW.*	6 19	5 41	13	10 1	4 27
7	S	7	♁ south 11 48 P. M.	6 18	5 42	25	10 44	4 53
1	D	8	4th Sunday in Lent	6 17	5 43	♓	11 26	5 22
2	M	9	*grows temperate*	6 15	5 45	19	0 8	sets.
3	*T*	10	*warm days and*	6 14	5 46	♈	6 49	6 30
4	W	11	*white frost in the mor.*	6 13	5 47	13	1 31	7 21
5	T	12	*which will bring rains*	6 12	5 48	25	2 16	8 13
6	F	13	*ending in snow & sleet*	6 10	5 50	♉	3 2	9 19
7	S	14	♃ south 8 51 A. M.	6 9	5 51	19	3 51	10 19
1	D	15	5th Sunday in Lent	6 8	5 52	♊	4 43	11 19
2	M	16	☉ slow 9m.	6 7	5 53	15	5 37	0 17
3	*T*	17	St. Pat. *expect some*	6 5	5 55	28	6 33	1 13
4	W	18	*hard freez. a few days*	6 3	5 57	♋	7 29	2 5
5	T	19	♀ south 1 13 P. M.	6 2	5 58	26	8 26	2 51
6	F	20	♄ south 3 1 A. M.	6 1	5 59	♌	9 22	3 33
7	S	21	☉ enters ♈	6 0	6 0	25	10 17	4 13
1	D	22	Palm Sun. ☿ gr. elon.	5 59	6 1	♍	11 12	4 49
2	M	23	☿ south 1 5 P. M.	5 58	6 2	25	0 6	rises.
3	*T*	24	*wind and cold rains*	5 56	6 4	♎	0 52	7 24
4	W	25	Annun. B. V. Mary.	5 54	6 5	26	1 58	8 39
5	T	26	*good spring weather*	5 53	6 7	♏	2 55	9 49
6	F	27	Good Friday	5 52	6 8	24	3 52	10 58
7	S	28	☉ slow 5m.	5 51	6 9	♐	4 48	11 59
1	D	29	Easter Sunday	5 49	6 11	21	5 42	0 53
2	M	30	Easter Monday	5 48	6 12	♑	6 33	1 38
3	*T*	31	☿ stationary	5 47	6 13	16	7 21	2 16

The sorrow men have for others, hangs upon one hair. A wise man changes his mind, a fool never will. That day on which you marry, you either mar or make yourself. God comes to see or look upon us without a bell.

APRIL, FOURTH MONTH, 30 DAYS, 1807.

APRIL takes its name from Aperine, because in this month the earth seems to open in order to bring forth fruits. It was the second month of the martial year with the Romans.

● New Moon			7	8	47A	○ Full Moon			22	1	55M						
☽ First quarter			15	11	18M	☾ Last quarter			29	9	19M						
	W	M	*Observations & aspects*	☉ris		☉se.		☾ pl.	☾ sou		☾ ris.						
4	W	1	☉ slow 4m.	5	45	6	15	♍	7	21	2	13					
5	T	2	*This month begins with*	5	44	6	16	♒	8	7	2	50					
6	F	3	*pleasant warm showers*	5	43	6	17	22	8	50	3	20					
7	S	4	St. Ambrose	5	42	6	18	♓	9	33	3	48					
1	D	5	1st Sunday after East.	5	40	6	20	16	10	14	4	14					
2	M	6	*but cools towards the*	5	49	6	21	28	10	55	5	33					
3	*T*	7	☿ south 1 1-2 af.	5	37	6	23	♈	11	38	sets.						
4	W	8	*middle, & freezes in the*	5	36	6	24	22	6	22	7	20					
5	T	9	*mornings, with snow sh.*	5	35	6	25	♉	1	8	8	21					
6	F	10	♂ ☉ ☿	5	34	6	26	16	1	56	9	20					
7	S	11	*warm again with gentle*	5	32	6	28	29	2	48	10	18					
1	D	12	2d Sunday after Ea.	5	31	6	29	♊	3	41	11	15					
2	M	13	♁ south 9 af.	5	30	6	30	25	4	36	0	8					
3	*T*	14	*rains, changes to*	5	28	6	32	♋	5	31	0	56					
4	W	15	♁ sta. ☉ slow 1-6 ♋	5	27	6	33	22	6	26	1	36					
5	T	16	*morning frost and*	5	26	6	34	♌	7	20	2	16					
6	F	17	*pleasant spring*	5	25	6	35	20	8	13	2	52					
7	S	18	*weather*	5	24	6	36	♎	9	6	3	26					
1	D	19	3d Sunday after Ea.	5	22	6	38	19	9	59	4	0					
2	M	20	☉ enters ♉ ☽ 7 o	5	21	6	39	♏	10	53	4	34					
3	*T*	21	*Distant thunder and*	5	19	6	41	19	11	48	5	11					
4	W	22	*lightening, atten. with*	5	18	6	42	♐	12	45	rises.						
5	T	23	St. George	5	17	6	43	18	1	43	8	48					
6	F	24	☿ stationary	5	16	6	44	♑	2	41	9	51					
7	S	25	St. Mark ♄ sou. midn.	5	15	6	45	16	3	37	10	48					
1	D	26	4th Sun. after Ea.	5	14	6	46	29	4	30	11	37					
2	M	27	*warm showers*	5	12	6	48	♒	5	21	0	20					
3	*T*	28	*cleares up and*	5	11	6	49	24	6	8	0	55					
4	W	29	*cools from the N. W.*	5	10	6	50	♓	6	53	1	27					
5	T	30	☉ fast 3m.	5	9	6	51	19	7	35	1	53					

You had better leave your enemies something when you die, than live to beg of your friends. That's wise delay which makes the road safe. Cure your sore eyes only with your elbow. Let us thank God, and be content for what we have.

MAY, FIFTH MONTH, 31 DAYS, 1807.

MAY comes from Majus, it was dedicated to the elder citizens of Rome, who were called majors; this is the third month of their martial year.

● New Moon 7 11 46M | ○ Full Moon 25 11 22M
☽ First quarter 14 5 39A | ☾ Last qr. 29 2 43M

	W	M	*Observations & aspects*	☉ris	☉se.	☾pl.	☾sou.	☾ ris.
6	F	1	St. Phil. and St. Jas.	5 7	6 53	♓	7 35	2 14
7	S	2	☉ fast 3m.	5 6	6 54	10	8 17	2 39
1	D	3	5th af. Ea. rogation	5 5	6 55	24	8 59	3 5
2	M	4	*This month beg. warm*	5 4	6 56	♈	9 41	3 33
3	*T*	5	*with thunder & light.*	5 3	6 57	18	10 24	4 3
4	W	6	John Evangelist	5 2	6 58	♉	11 9	4 33
5	T	7	Ascen. day or ho. T.	5 1	6 59	13	6	sets.
6	F	8	☿ gr. elon. vis. mor.	4 59	7 1	26	0 48	8 15
7	S	9	*rains for some days*	4 58	7 2	♊	1 41	9 15
1	D	10	Sun. after Ascen.	4 57	7 3	22	2 36	10 9
2	M	11	*clears up with cold dew*	4 56	7 4	♋	3 31	10 57
3	*T*	12	*not far short of frost*	4 56	7 4	18	4 26	11 42
4	W	13	♀ south 2 13 ev.	4 55	7 5	♌	5 20	0 19
5	T	14	*then expect warm*	4 54	7 6	16	6 12	0 55
6	F	15	☉ fast 4m.	4 53	7 7	♍	7 3	1 30
7	S	16	*suns & refresh. show.*	4 52	7 8	15	7 54	2 0
1	D	17	Whitsunday	4 51	7 9	29	8 46	2 33
2	M	18	*good planting weather*	4 50	7 10	♎	9 38	3 6
3	*T*	19	♁ south 7 4 evening	4 49	7 11	28	10 33	3 46
4	W	20	*for corn and vines*	4 48	7 12	♏	11 29	4 28
5	T	21	☉ enters ♋ ☿ so. 9 51	4 48	7 12	26	0 27	5 18
6	F	22	*warm and dry for*	4 47	7 13	♐	1 24	6 18
7	S	23	*some days, then*	3 46	7 14	24	2 19	7 12
1	D	24	Trinity Sun.	4 45	7 15	♑	3 12	8 13
2	M	25	♃ sou. 4 51 mor.	4 44	7 16	20	8	rises.
3	*T*	26	♄ south 10 9 even.	4 44	7 16	♒	4 47	11 23
4	W	27	*expect cool rains*	4 43	7 17	14	5 31	11 55
5	T	28	*ending in gusts with*	4 42	7 18	26	6 13	0 21
6	F	29	*some thunder*	4 42	7 18	♓	6 54	0 46
7	S	30	☉ fast 3m.	4 41	7 19	20	7 35	1 13
1	D	31	1st af. Trinity ♃ sta.	4 40	7 20	♈	8 18	1 42

The foot of the owner is the best manure for his land He is my friend who grinds at my mill. Enjoy that little you have while the fool is hunting for more. Saying and doing do not dine together. Money cures all diseases.

JUNE, SIXTH MONTH, 30 DAYS, 1807.

JUNE comes from Juvenas, because it was dedicated to the youth of Rome. Ovid pretends that Juno gave it this name. This is the ourth month of their martial year.

☌ New Moon	6 0 14M	○ Full Moon	19 9 50E
☽ First quarter	12 10 10E	☾ Last quarter	27 7 55E

	W	M	*Observations & aspects*	☉ ri.	☉ se.	☽ pl.	☾ sou.	☾ ris.
2	M	1	☿ south 2 40 even.	4 40	7 20	♈	9 2	2 11
3	*T*	2	☉ fast 9m.	4 40	7 20	26	9 48	2 41
4	W	3	*This month sets in with*	4 39	7 21	♉	10 38	3 20
5	T	4	*cool refreshing gales &*	4 38	7 22	22	11 31	4 5
6	F	5	☌ eclipsed invisible	4 37	7 23	♊	☌	sets.
7	S	6	*becomes intensely warm*	4 36	7 24	18	0 26	8 0
1	D	7	2d Sun. after Trinity.	4 36	7 24	♋	1 22	9 4
2	M	8	♄ south 6 13 even.	4 35	7 25	15	2 18	9 36
3	*T*	9	*for a few da. then thun.*	4 35	7 25	29	3 13	10 7
4	W	10	*and light. attended with*	4 35	7 25	♌	4 8	10 55
5	T	11	St. Barnabas	4 35	7 25	27	4 57	11 21
6	F	12	☌ ☉ ☿ superior	4 35	7 25	♍	5 48	11 59
7	S	13	☿ south 3 33 mor.	4 34	7 26	26	6 38	0 22
1	D	14	3d Sun. after Trin.	4 34	7 26	♎	7 29	1 3
2	M	15	☉ fast 10m.	4 34	7 27	24	8 21	1 40
3	*T*	16	*some very heavy show.*	4 33	7 27	♏	9 15	2 18
4	W	17	*then cl. up & becomes*	4 33	7 27	22	10 11	3 4
5	T	18	*agreeably cool & fresh*	4 33	7 27	♐	11 7	3 56
6	F	19	*for about four da. then*	4 33	7 27	19	0 3	rises.
7	S	20	*expect intense heat*	4 33	7 27	♑	0 57	8 4
1	D	21	4th af. Tr. ☉ ent. ♋	4 33	7 27	15	1 47	8 42
2	M	22	Longest day	4 33	7 27	29	2 35	9 18
3	*T*	23	*warm & dry with thun.*	4 33	7 27	♒	3 20	9 48
4	W	24	Nativ. of John Bapt.	4 33	7 27	22	4 3	10 16
5	T	25	♅ south 8 5 even.	4 33	7 27	♓	4 44	10 40
6	F	26	♄ south 7 56 even.	4 33	7 27	16	5 25	11 5
7	S	27	*gusts & storms in div.*	4 33	7 27	28	6 7	11 34
1	D	28	5th after Trinity	4 34	7 26	♈	6 50	0 1
2	M	29	*part of the country*	4 34	7 26	20	7 35	0 32
3	*T*	30	☉ fast 3m.	4 34	7 26	♉	8 22	1 6

A life ill spent makes a sad old age. 'Tis money that makes men lords. We talk, but God does what he pleases. May you have good luck, my son, and a little wit will serve your turn. Gifts break through stone walls. Go not to your Doctor for every ail, nor to your lawyer for every quarrel, nor to your pitcher for every thirst.

JULY, SEVENTH MONTH, 31 DAYS, 1807.

JULY was so called by Mark Anthony, from Julius Cæsar being born in this month; it is also called Quintilius, or the fifth month of their martial year.

●	New Moon	5	9	55M	○	Full Moon	19	9	51M
☽	First quarter	12	2	33M	☾	Last quarter	27	0	26E

	W	M	*Observations & aspects*	☉ris	☉se.	☾ pl.	☾ sou.	☾ ris.
4	W	1	☉ slow 3m	4 34	7 26	♉	9 13	1 47
5	T	2	Visitation of B. V.	4 35	7 25	♊	10 7	2 34
6	F	3	☿ south 1 23 evening	4 35	7 25	13	11 4	3 30
7	S	4	*This month beg. with*	4 35	7 25	26	0 1	4 31
1	D	5	6th after Trinity	4 36	7 24	♋	6	sets.
2	M	6	*sultry heats and some*	4 36	7 24	24	0 58	8 11
3	T	7	☿ south 2 58	4 37	7 23	♌	1 53	8 48
4	W	8	*heavy showers, with*	4 37	7 23	23	2 47	9 24
5	T	9	*thunder & light. for*	4 37	7 23	♍	3 39	9 56
6	F	10	*several days afterwards*	4 38	7 22	29	4 30	10 28
7	S	11	*cool and pleasantly*	4 38	7 22	♎	5 21	11 1
1	D	12	7th after Trinity	4 39	7 21	21	6 13	11 24
2	M	13	♁ south 4 49	4 40	7 20	♏	7 6	0 13
3	T	14	*dry until 17th, then*	4 41	7 19	18	8 0	0 56
4	W	15	☉ slow 5m.	4 42	7 18	♐	8 55	1 46
5	T	16	*becomes hot and sultry*	4 42	7 18	15	9 50	2 39
6	F	17	*which generates oth. sto.*	4 43	7 17	28	10 44	3 37
7	S	18	*rain thunder & light.*	4 44	7 16	♑	11 35	4 36
1	D	19	8th after Trinity	4 44	7 16	24	0 24	rises.
2	M	20	Marg. ♃ sou. 0 52 mo	4 45	7 15	♒	1 10	7 47
3	T	21	♅ south 5 39	4 46	7 14	19	1 54	8 16
4	W	22	Magdalen	4 47	7 13	♓	2 37	8 44
5	T	23	☉ enters ♌	4 47	7 13	13	3 18	9 9
6	F	24	*which contin. for 3 days*	4 48	7 12	25	3 59	9 31
7	S	25	St. James ♄ so. 5 54 e	4 49	7 11	♈	4 41	9 59
1	D	26	9th after Trinity	4 50	7 10	18	5 25	10 30
2	M	27	*temperate until the 29th*	4 51	7 9	♉	6 11	11 0
3	T	28	*after that exp. storms*	4 52	7 8	12	7 0	11 38
4	W	29	*of rain thun. & light.*	4 53	7 8	24	7 52	0 22
5	T	30	☉ slow 6m.	4 53	7 7	♊	8 46	1 12
6	F	31	dog days begin	4 54	7 6	21	9 43	2 13

There is no better looking-glass than an old true friend. A wall between both best preserves friendship. The sum of all is, to serve God well and to do no ill thing. The creditor always hath a better memory than the debtor.

AUGUST, EIGHTH MONTH, 31 DAYS, 1807.

AUGUST was thus called on account of the birth and actions of Augustus Cæsar, which happened in this month; and it is the sixth month of their martial year.

☉ New Moon 3 6 7E | ○ Full Moon 17 11 50E
☽ First quarter 10 8 32M | ☾ Last quar. 26 3 44M

	W	M	*Observations & aspects*	☉ris	☉se.	☾pl.	☾sou	☾ris.
7	S	1	Lam. day ☉ slow 6m	4 55	7 5	♋	10 41	3 15
1	D	2	10th after Trinity	4 56	7 4	19	11 38	4 23
2	M	3	☿ stationary so. 1 14	4 57	7 3	♌	6	sets.
3	*T*	4	*expect thun. and some*	4 58	7 2	18	0 34	7 18
4	W	5	♀ gr. elon. so. 2 53	4 59	7 1	♍	1 28	7 53
5	T	6	transfiguration	5 0	7 0	18	2 22	8 28
6	F	7	*heavy showers, then*	5 1	6 59	♎	3 15	9 2
7	S	8	*hot and dry*	5 2	6 58	17	4 8	9 36
1	D	9	11th after Trinity	5 3	6 57	♏	5 2	10 15
2	M	10	St. Lawrence's	5 4	6 56	15	5 57	10 58
3	*T*	11	*sultry heats with cool*	5 5	6 55	29	6 52	11 45
4	W	12	*hazy mornings*	5 6	6 54	♐	7 47	0 37
5	T	13	♁ south 3 55 af.	5 7	6 53	23	8 41	1 34
6	F	14	☉ slow 4m	5 9	6 51	♑	9 33	2 32
7	S	15	Assumption	5 10	6 50	20	10 22	3 31
1	D	16	12th after Trinity	5 11	6 49	♒	11 9	4 43
2	M	17	*hot and dry but expect*	5 13	6 47	15	11 44	rises.
3	*T*	18	*rain with thunder and*	5 14	6 46	27	0 37	6 46
4	W	19	♃ south 10 37 after.	5 15	6 45	♓	1 19	7 16
5	T	20	*lightening then expect*	5 16	6 44	21	2 0	7 40
6	F	21	♅ south 3 41	5 17	6 43	♈	2 42	8 8
7	S	22	*cool and clear days on*	5 18	6 42	15	3 25	8 37
1	D	23	13th af. Tr. ☉ en. ♍	5 19	6 41	27	4 10	9 7
2	M	24	St. Bartholomew	5 21	6 39	♉	4 57	9 40
3	*T*	25	♄ south 4 2 aft.	5 22	6 38	21	5 47	10 17
4	W	26	*the hills but fogs in val.*	5 24	6 36	♊	6 39	11 9
5	T	27	☿ stationary	5 25	6 35	16	7 33	0 0
6	F	28	St. Augustine	5 26	6 34	29	8 29	1 0
7	S	29	St. John Bap. behead.	5 27	6 33	♋	9 26	2 6
1	D	30	14th after Trinity	5 28	6 32	27	10 22	3 16
2	M	31	☉ and clocks agree	5 30	6 30	♌	11 19	4 31

Setting down in writing is a lasting memory. Repentance always costs very dear. Good breeding and money make our sons gentlemen. As you use your father, so your children will use you.

SEPTEMBER, NINTH MONTH, 30 DAYS, 1807.

SEPTEMBER signifies seven, was thus called by the Romans, being the seventh month from March; and therefore the seventh month of their martial year.

● New Moon	2	1	45M	○ Full Moon	16	3	45E
☽ First quarter	8	4	26E	☾ Last quarter	24	5	14E

	W	M	Observations & aspects	☉ris	☉se.	☾ pl.	☾ sou.	☾ sets
3	*T*	1	Giles ♅ sou. 3 4 ev.	5 31	6 29	26	♑	5 56
4	W	2	☿ south 10 51 mo.	5 33	6 27	♒	0 13	6 30
5	T	3	*This mon. for two wee.*	5 34	6 26	27	1 8	7 4
6	F	4	*will be warm & dry*	5 35	6 25	♓	2 4	7 40
7	S	5	☉ fast 1 m.	5 36	6 24	27	3 0	8 20
1	D	6	15th after Trinity	5 37	6 23	♈	3 56	9 1
2	M	7	♀ south 2 19 mor.	5 39	6 21	25	4 53	9 50
3	*T*	8	Nativity of B. V. Mary	5 40	6 20	♉	5 49	10 40
4	W	9	*but towards the end will*	5 41	6 19	22	6 44	11 35
5	T	10	*be cold with hoar frost*	5 42	6 18	♊	7 37	0 34
6	F	11	*in the mornings with*	5 44	6 16	17	8 27	1 33
7	S	12	dog days end	5 45	6 15	♋	9 15	2 34
1	D	13	16th after Trinity	5 45	6 14	12	10 0	3 35
2	M	14	*sultry heats after the*	5 48	6 12	24	10 43	4 33
3	*T*	15	☉ fast 4 1-2m.	5 49	6 11	♌	11 26	5 31
4	W	16	*middle of the day*	5 50	6 10	18	0 7	rises
5	T	17	*expect rain for some*	5 51	6 9	♍	0 49	6 19
6	F	18	*days, and afterwards*	5 53	6 7	10	1 32	6 47
7	S	19	♂ south 2 14 ev.	5 54	6 6	24	2 16	7 18
1	D	20	17th after Trinity	5 56	6 4	♎	3 2	7 51
2	M	21	St. Matthew	5 57	6 3	18	3 51	8 30
3	*T*	22	☉ enters ♎	5 58	6 2	♏	4 41	9 12
4	W	23	equal da. & ni. ☿ sta.	6 0	6 0	12	5 34	10 2
5	T	24	*morning hoar frost*	6 1	5 59	25	6 27	10 57
6	F	25	♄ south 8 13 evening	6 2	5 58	♐	7 22	0 0
7	S	26	St. Cyp. ♄ so. 2 21 ev	6 3	5 57	21	8 17	1 6
1	D	27	18th after Trinity	6 5	5 55	♑	9 11	2 16
2	M	28	*until the end*	6 6	5 54	22	10 5	3 27
3	*T*	29	St. Michael ♃ sta.	6 7	5 53	♒	11 0	4 41
4	W	30	St. Jero. ☉ fast 9 1-2	6 9	5 51	20	11 56	5 57

There is no evil, but some good use may be made of it. No price is great enough for good counsel. Examine not the pedigree nor patrimony of a good man. There is no ill thing in Spain but that which can speak. Praise the man whose bread you eat.

OCTOBER, TENTH MONTH, 31 DAYS, 1807.

October signifies eight, was so called by the Romans, being the eighth month of their martial year.

●	New Moon	1	9	53M	○	Full Moon	16	9	10M
☽	First quarter	8	6	1M	☾	Last quarter	24	4	36M
					●	New Moon	30	7	22E

	W	M	Observations & aspects	☉ris	☉se.	☾ pl.	☾ sou.	☉ se.
5	T	1	☉ fast 10m ☿ s. 7m. inv.	6 10	5 50	♎	6	5 35
6	F	2	*Cold winds in the mor.*	6 11	5 49	20	0 52	6 18
7	S	3	*begins this month*	6 12	5 48	♏	1 50	7 1
1	D	4	19th after Trinity	6 13	5 47	20	2 49	7 56
2	M	5	*gentle frosts with*	6 14	5 46	♐	3 48	8 42
3	T	6	*warm afternoons*	6 16	5 44	18	4 45	9 37
4	W	7	♁ south 3 0	6 18	5 42	♑	5 40	10 37
5	T	8	*then expect rain from*	6 19	5 41	14	6 32	11 37
6	F	9	St. Deny's	6 20	5 40	27	7 21	0 38
7	S	10	*from the N. E. quarter*	6 22	5 38	♒	8 7	1 37
1	D	11	20th after Trinity	6 23	5 37	21	8 51	2 36
2	M	12	*clears up with*	6 24	5 36	♓	9 33	3 34
3	T	13	♃ south 7 9 ♀ inv.	6 25	5 35	15	10 15	4 30
4	W	14	*morning hoar frosts*	6 27	5 33	27	10 56	5 25
5	T	15	☉ fast 14m.	6 28	5 32	♈	11 39	6 27
6	F	16	*N. W. winds blow*	6 30	5 30	21	0 23	rises.
7	S	17	*cool, then expect calm*	6 31	5 29	♉	1 8	6 0
1	D	18	21st after Trinity	6 32	5 28	15	1 56	6 38
2	M	19	*and warm evenings*	6 33	5 27	27	2 46	7 20
3	T	20	*then immediately expect*	6 34	5 26	♊	3 37	8 7
4	W	21	*rain or perhaps snow*	6 36	5 24	22	4 29	8 50
5	T	22	*or mixing, may*	6 38	5 22	♋	5 22	8 58
6	F	23	☉ enters ♏	6 39	5 21	17	6 16	11 0
7	S	24	♄ & ♆ invisible	6 40	5 20	♌	7 7	0 8
1	D	25	22d after Trinity	6 42	5 18	15	7 59	1 15
2	M	26	*become sleet*	6 43	5 17	29	8 52	2 26
3	T	27	*grows more temperate*	6 44	5 16	♍	9 45	3 36
4	W	28	St. Simon and Jude	6 45	5 15	28	10 39	4 50
5	T	29	*until the*	6 46	5 14	♎	11 36	6 5
6	F	30	*end*	6 47	5 13	28	6	sets.
7	S	31	☉ fast 16m.	6 49	5 11	♏	0 35	5 41

Keep out of an hasty man's way for a while; out of a sullen man's all the days of your life. If you love me John, your deeds will tell me so. I defy all fetters, though they were made of gold.

NOVEMBER, ELEVENTH MONTH, 30 DAYS, 1807.

NOVEMBER signifies nine, called so by the Romans, it being the ninth month of their martial year.

☽ First quarter 6 10 25E | ☾ Last quar. 22 1 56E
○ Full Moon 15 2 54M | ● New Moon 29 6 38M

	W	M	*Observations & aspects*	☉ ri.	☉ se.	☾ pl.	☾ sou	☾ sets
1	D	1	23d after Trin. All Sa.	6 50	5 10	♏	1 35	6 30
2	M	2	☉ fast 16m.	6 51	5 9	♐	2 34	7 26
3	*T*	3	*Indian summer begins*	6 53	5 7	26	3 32	8 26
4	W	4	☿ south 1 21	6 54	5 6	♑	4 27	9 28
5	T	5	☿ stationary	6 55	5 5	23	5 18	10 31
6	F	6	*cold mornings and*	6 56	5 4	♒	6 5	11 30
7	S	7	♀ south 9 57 af. mid.	6 58	5 2	18	6 50	o 32
1	D	8	24th after Trinity	6 59	5 1	♓	7 33	1 29
2	M	9	*warm days and*	7 0	5 0	12	8 15	2 27
3	*T*	10	*threatens rain*	7 1	4 59	23	8 56	3 21
4	W	11	St. Martin	7 2	4 58	♈	9 38	4 19
5	T	12	*white frost after*	7 3	4 57	17	10 21	5 17
6	F	13	☿ south 2 35 even.	7 4	4 56	29	11 6	6 16
7	S	14	☽ eclip. vis. af. mid.	7 5	4 55	♉	11 53	7 15
1	D	15	25th after Trinity	7 6	4 54	24	o 42	rises.
2	M	16	☉ fast 15m.	7 7	4 53	♊	1 33	6 2
3	*T*	17	*warm rains, with*	7 8	4 52	19	2 25	6 55
4	W	18	*distant thunder*	7 9	4 51	♋	3 18	7 52
5	T	19	♃ south 5 21 even.	7 10	4 50	14	4 10	8 50
6	F	20	*Indian summer ends*	7 11	4 49	28	5 2	9 50
7	S	21	*blows cold from N. W.*	7 12	4 48	♌	5 52	10 59
1	D	22	26th af. TR. ☉ ent. ♐	7 12	4 48	25	6 43	o 10
2	M	23	Clement	7 13	4 47	♍	7 33	1 20
3	*T*	24	☿ stationary	7 14	4 46	23	8 24	2 28
4	W	25	♄ invisible	7 15	4 45	♎	9 18	3 40
5	T	26	*showers of snow*	7 16	4 44	22	10 13	4 53
6	F	27	☉ fast 12m.	7 16	4 44	♏	11 11	6 6
7	S	28	*and perhaps rain*	7 17	4 43	21	♂	7 16
1	D	29	Ad. Su. ☉ eclip. inv.	7 18	4 42	♐	o 10	sets.
2	M	30	St. Andrew	7 19	4 41	20	1 10	6 7

Few die of hunger, an hundred thousand of surfeits. Govern yourself by reason, though some like it others do not. If you would know the worth of a ducat, go and borrow one. No companion like money. A good wife is the workmanship of a good husband. The fool fell in love with the lady's laced apron.

DECEMBER, TWELFTH MONTH, 31 DAYS, 1807.

DECEMBER. This month was dedicated by the Romans to Saturn. The peasants keep on the last day the feast of Vacuna, having got in their fruits.

☽ First quarter 6 6 1E | ☾ Last quarter 21 9 57E
○ Full Moon 14 7 35E | ● New Moon 28 7 49E

	W	M	*Observations & aspects*	☉ris	☉ se	☾ pl.	☾ sou.	☾ set.
3	*T*	1	☉ fast 12m	7 19	4 41	♑	2 6	7 3
4	W	2	*This month begins with*	7 20	4 40	17	3 0	8 9
5	T	3	*temperate frosts and*	7 20	4 40	♒	3 50	9 11
6	F	4	*rains with some*	7 21	4 39	13	4 37	10 14
7	S	5	*snow and sleet*	7 21	4 39	26	5 21	11 12
1	D	6	2d in Advent	7 22	4 38	♓	6 3	0 8
2	M	7	♄ south 2 20 evening	7 22	4 38	20	6 45	1 7
3	*T*	8	con. V. M. ☿ s. 8 58 m.	7 23	4 37	♈	7 26	2 3
4	W	9	*hard black frost*	7 23	4 37	15	8 8	2 59
5	T	10	*for some days, then*	7 24	4 36	23	8 51	3 55
6	F	11	*more temperate*	7 25	4 35	♉	9 37	4 55
7	S	12	*rain and sleet*	7 25	4 35	20	10 25	5 47
1	D	13	3d in Ad. ♃ so. 3 33 e.	7 25	4 35	♊	11 16	6 46
2	M	14	☿ stationary	7 26	4 34	15	0 9	rises
3	*T*	15	☉ f. 5m. ☿ s. 10 35 m.	7 26	4 34	28	1 2	5 33
4	W	16	*grows warm and*	7 26	4 34	♋	1 55	6 33
5	T	17	*rains, then expect*	7 26	4 34	24	2 48	7 33
6	F	18	*clear hard frost*	7 26	4 34	♌	3 39	8 43
7	S	19	*for some few days*	7 27	4 33	22	4 29	9 49
1	D	20	4th in ad. ♄ so. 9 16 e.	7 27	4 33	♍	5 19	10 75
2	M	21	St. Thomas	7 27	4 33	20	6 9	0 10
3	*T*	22	☉ enters ♑	7 27	4 33	♎	7 0	1 17
4	W	23	Shortest day.	7 27	4 33	18	7 52	2 26
5	T	24	*snows and freezes*	7 27	4 33	♏	8 47	3 36
6	F	25	Christmas day	7 27	4 33	17	9 44	4 43
7	S	26	St. Stephen	7 27	4 33	♐	10 42	5 49
1	D	27	1st aft. Christ. St. John	7 27	4 33	15	11 39	6 46
2	M	28	Innocents	7 26	4 34	28	♑	sets
3	*T*	29	*more temperate*	7 26	4 34	♑	0 34	5 37
4	W	30	☉ slow 2m.	7 26	4 34	25	1 26	6 37
5	T	31	Silv. ☿ so. 7 26 next m.	7 25	4 35	♒	2 15	7 41

The friar who asks for God's sake, asks for himself too. God keeps him who takes what care he can of himself. Nothing is valuable in this world except as it tends to the next.

MARRIAGE.

"There is no chastity so agreeable to God as a faithful marriage."
Izarn the Dominican.

IN every age, in every state of civilized society, however dissolute the manners, and depraved the taste, of the people with regard to the intercourse of the sexes, there have always been poets who have sung, and philosophers who have inculcated, the laws of wedded love, of pure and undivided affection.

Nor gold, nor empire, nor the luscious board,
Such pleasures to the race of man afford,
As when two kindred souls, united, prove
The mutual joys of heav'nly-temper'd love.
(APOLLONIDES apud STOB.)

"How sweet to the soul of man (says Hierocles) is the society of a beloved wife! When wearied and broken down by the labours of the day, her endearments soothe, her tender cares restore him. The solicitudes and anxieties, and the heavier misfortunes of life, are hardly to be borne by him who has the weight of business and domestic cares at the same time to contend with. But how much lighter do they seem, when, after his necessary avocations are over, he returns to his home, and finds there a partner of all his griefs and troubles, who takes for his sake her share of domestic labour upon her, and soothes the anguish of his soul by her comfort and her participation. By the immortal Gods! a wife is not, as she is falsely represented and esteemed by some, a burden or a sorrow to man. No! She shares his burdens, and she alleviates his sorrows. —For there is no toil nor difficulty so heavy or insupportable in life, but it may be surmounted by the mutual labours and the affectionate concord of that holy partnership."

I think no representations of the happiness and excellence of the marriage state are so tender and affecting as those which paint the affection that survives the tumultuous season of desire and rapture, that smooths the "hard pilgrimage" of old age, and sheds its sweet balm over the bed of sickness and death. *London Mag. for* 1806.

Extract of a letter of Doctor Aikin to his son

"ON THE CHOICE OF A WIFE."

DEAR SON,

THERE is no species of advice which seems to come with more peculiar propriety from parents to children, than that which respects the marriage state; for it is a matter in which the first must have acquired some experience, and the last cannot.—The difference of opinion between sons and fathers in the matrimonial choice may be stated in a single position—that the former have in their minds the first month of marriage, the latter, the whole of its duration.——I need say little as to the share that personal charms ought, to have in fixing a choice of this kind. While I readily admit, that it is desirable, that the object on which the eyes are most frequently to dwell for a whole life, should be an agreeable one.—Let us proceed to consider the two main points on which the hap-

piness to be expected from a female associate in life must depend —her qualifications as a *companion*, and as a *helper*.

Were you engaged to make a voyage round the world on the condition of sharing a cabin with an unknown messmate, how solicitous would you be to discover his character and disposition before you set sail! If, on enquiry, he should prove to be a person of good sense and cultivated manners, and especially of a temper inclined to please and be pleased, how fortunate would you think yourself! But if in addition to this, his tastes, studies, and opinions, should be found conformable to yours, your satisfaction would be complete. You could not doubt that the circumstance which brought you together, would lay the foundation of an intimate and delightful friendship. On the other hand, if he were represented, by those who thoroughly knew him, as weak, ignorant, obstinate and quarrelsome, of manners and dispositions totally opposite to your own, you would probably rather give up your project, than submit to live so many months confined with such an associate.

Apply this comparison to the domestic companion of the voyage of life—the intimate of all hours—the partaker of all fortunes—the sharer in pain and pleasure—the mother and instructress of your offspring. Are you not struck with a sense of the infinite consequence it must be of to you, what are the qualities of the heart and understanding of one who stands in this relation; and of the comparative insignificance of external charms and ornamental accomplishments? But as it is scarcely probable that all you would wish in these particulars can be obtained, it is of importance to ascertain which qualities are the most essential, that you may make the best compromise in your power. Now, tastes, manners, and opinions, being things not original, but acquired, cannot be of so much consequence as the fundamental properties of good sense and good temper. Possessed of these, a wife who loves her husband will fashion herself in the others according to what she perceives to be his inclination; and if, after all, a considerable diversity remain between them in such points, this is not incompatible with domestic comfort. But sense and temper can never be dispensed with in the companion for life; they form the basis on which the whole edifice of happiness is to be raised.——No man ever married a fool without severely repenting it; for though the pretty trifler may have served well enough for the hour of dalliance and gaiety, yet when folly assumes the reins of domestic, and especially the parental, controul, she will give a perpetual heart-ache to a considerate partner.——Malignity is sometimes joined with wit, haughtiness and caprice with talents, sourness and suspicion with sagacity, and cold reserve with judgment. But all these being in themselves unamiable qualities, it is less necessary to guard against the possessors of them. They generally render even beauty unattractive; and no charm but that of fortune is able to overcome the repugnance they excite.

Many of the qualities which fit a woman for a companion, also adapt her for the office of a *helper;* but many additional ones are requisite. The original purpose for which this sex was created, is said, you know, to have been, providing man with a *help-mate;* yet it is, perhaps, that notion of a wife which least occupies the imagination in the season of courtship. Be assured, however, that

as an office for *life*, its importance stands extremely high to one whose situation does not place him above the want of such aid; and fitness for it should make a leading consideration in his choice. Romantic ideas of domestic felicity will infallibly in time give way to that true state of things, which will shew that a large part of it must arise from well-ordered affairs, and an accumulation of petty comforts and conveniences. A clean and quiet fireside, regular and agreeable meals, decent apparel, a house managed with order and economy, ready for the reception of a friend or the accommodation of a stranger, a skilful as well as affectionate nurse in time of sickness—all these things compose a very considerable part of what the nuptial state was intended to afford us; and without them, no charms of person or understanding will long continue to bestow delight. The arts of housewifery should be regarded as *professional* to the woman who intends to become a wife; and to select one for that station who is destitute of them, or disinclined to exercise them, however otherwise accomplished, is as absurd, as it would be to choose for your lawyer or physician a man who excelled in every thing rather than in law or physic.

Let me remark, too, that knowledge and good will are not the only requisites for the office of a helper. It demands a certain energy both of body and mind which is less frequently met with among the females of the present age than might be wished. How much soever infirm and delicate health may interest the feelings, it is certainly an undesirable attendant on a connexion for life. Nothing can be more contrary to the qualification of a helpmate, than a condition which constantly requires that assistance which it never can impart——One who views society closely, in its interior as well as its exterior, will know that occasions of alarm, suffering and disgust come much more frequently in the way of women than of men. To them belong all offices about the weak, the sick, and the dying. When the house becomes a scene of wretchedness from any cause, the man often runs abroad, the woman must stay at home and face the worst.

Virtue, wisdom, presence of mind, patience, vigour, capacity, application, are not *sexual* qualities; they belong to mankind—to all who have duties to perform and evils to endure.—It is surely a most degrading idea of the female sex, that they must owe their influence to trick and finesse, to counterfeit or real weakness. They are too essential to our happiness to need such arts; too much of the pleasure and of the business of the world depends upon them, to give reason for apprehension that we shall cease to join partnership with them. Let them aim at excelling in the qualities peculiarly adapted to the parts they have to act, and they may be excused from affected langour and coquetry. We shall not think them less amiable for being our best helpers.

Having thus endeavoured to give you just ideas of the principal requisites in a wife, especially in a wife for one in your condition, I have done all that lies within the compass of an adviser. From the influence of passion I cannot guard you: I can only deprecate its power. It may be more to the purpose to dissuade you from *hasty engagements*, because in making them, a person of any resolution is not to be regarded as merely passive. Though the head

has lost its rule over the heart, it may retain its command of the hand. And surely if we are to pause before any action, it should be before one on which "all the colour of remaining life" depends. Your reason must be convinced, that to form a solid judgment of so many qualities as are requisite in the conjugal union, is no affair of days and weeks, of casual visits or public exhibitions. Study your object at *home*—see her tried in her proper department. Let the progress be, liking, approving, loving, and lastly, declaring; and may you, after the experience of as many years as I have had, be as happily convinced, that a choice so formed is not likely to deceive!

ADVICE

OF A FATHER TO HIS DAUGHTERS, ON

CONDUCT, FRIENDSHIP, LOVE, MARRIAGE.

By Dr. Gregory.

NEVER indulge yourselves in ridicule on religious subjects, nor give countenance to it in others by seeming diverted with what they say. This, to people of good-breeding, will be a sufficient check.

Avoid all grimace and ostentation in your religious duties. They are the usual cloaks of hypocrisy; at least they show a weak and vain mind. The best effects of your religion will be a diffusive humanity to all in distress.

Cultivate an enlarged charity to all mankind, however they may differ from you in their religious opinions. That difference may probably arise from causes in which you had no share, and from which you can derive no merit.

Women are greatly deceived, when they think they recommend themselves to our sex, by their indifference about religion. Even those men who are themselves unbelievers, dislike infidelity in you. Every man, who knows human nature, connects a religious taste in your sex with softness and sensibility of heart; at least, we always consider the want of it as a proof of that hard and masculine spirit, which, of all your faults, we dislike the most. Besides, men consider your religion as one of their principal securities, for that female virtue, in which they are most interested. If a gentleman pretends an attachment to any of you, and endeavors to shake your religious principles, be assured he is either a fool, or has designs on you, which he dares not openly avow.

One of the chief beauties, in a female character, is that modest reserve, that retiring delicacy, which avoids the public eye, and is disconcerted even at the gaze of admiration. I do not wish you to be insensible to applause: if you were, you must become, if not worse, at least less amiable women: but you may be dazzled by that admiration which yet rejoices your hearts.

When a girl ceases to blush, she has lost the most powerful charm of beauty. That extreme sensibility which it indicates, may be a weakness and incumbrance in our sex, as I have too often felt; but in yours it is peculiarly engaging.—Wit is the most dangerous talent you can possess.—It must be guarded with great discretion.

and good nature; otherwise it will create you many enemies.—Be even cautious of displaying your good sense.—The great art of pleasing in conversation consists in making the company pleased with themselves.—Be ware of detraction, especially where your own sex is concerned.—Show a compassionate sympathy to unfortunate women, especially to those who are rendered so by the villany of men.—Consider every species of indelicacy in conversation, as shameful in itself, and as highly disgusting to us.—All double entendre is of this sort.—I wish you to have great ease and openness in your conversation.—Have a sacred regard to truth. Lying is a mean and despicable vice.——There is a certain gentleness of spirit and manners, extremely engaging in your sex.——The power of a fine woman over the hearts of men, of men of the finest parts, is even beyond what she conceives.——The many nameless charms and endearments of beauty, should be reserved to bless the arms of the happy man, to whom you give your heart, but who, if he has the least delicacy, will despise them, if he knows that they have been prostituted to fifty men before him. The sentiment, that a woman may allow all innocent freedoms, provided her virtue is secure, is both grossly indelicate and dangerous, and has proved fatal to many of your sex.

Some amusements are conducive to health; as various kinds of exercise; some connected with qualities really useful; as different kinds of women's work and all the domestic concerns of a family;——An attention to your health is a duty you owe to yourselves and to your friends.——It is a great article in the happiness of life to have your pleasures as independent of others as possible.——By continually gadding abroad, in search of amusement, you lose the respect of all your acquaintances, whom you oppress with those visits, which, by a more discreet management, might have been courted.——If you ever come to have the charge of a family, it ought to engage much of your time and attention;——A fine woman shows her charms to most advantage, when she seems most to conceal them.——Accustom yourselves to an habitual neatness, so that in the most careless undress, in your most unguarded hours, you may have no reason to be ashamed of your appearance. You will not easily believe how much we consider your dress as expressive of your characters. Vanity, levity, slovenliness, folly, appear through it. An elegant simplicity is an equal proof of taste and delicacy.——Sometimes a girl laughs with all the simplicity of unsuspecting innocence, for no other reason but being infected with other people's laughing; she is then believed to know more than she sould do.

A happy choice of friends will be of the utmost consequence to you, as they may assist you by their advice and good offices.——In the choice of your friends, have your principal regard to goodness of heart and fidelity. If they also possess tase and genius, these will make them still more agreeable and useful companions. You have particular reasons to place confidence in those who have shewn affection for you in your early days, when you were incapable of making them any return. This is an obligation for which you cannot be too grateful.—When you read this, you will naturally think of your mother's friend, to whom you owe so much.——An open

temper, if restrained but by tolerable prudence, will make you, on the whole, much happier than a reserved, suspicious one, although you may sometimes suffer by it.——But however open you may be in talking of your affairs, never disclose the secret of one friend to another.——There is another case, in which I suspect it is proper to be secret, not so much from motives of prudence, as delicacy; I mean in love matters.——If you must have a friend to pour out your heart to, be sure of her honour and secrecy.——Beware of making confidants of your servants.——Never allow any person, under the pretended sanction of friendship, to be so familiar as to lose a proper respect to you.—A certain respect is as necessary in friendship as in love. Without it you may be liked as a child, but you will never be beloved as an equal—The friendship of a man for a woman is always blended with tenderness, which he never feels for one of his own sex, even where love is in no degree concerned.—Let me warn you against that weakness so common among vain women—the imagination that every man, who takes particular notice of you, is a lover.—It is a maxim laid down among you, and a very prudent one it is, that love is not to begin on your part; but is entirely to be the consequence of our attachment to you.—Love, at least with us, is exceedingly capricious, and will not always fix where reason says it should.——A man of taste and delicacy marries a woman, because he loves her more than any other. A woman of equal taste and delicacy, marries him because she esteems him, and because he gives her that preference.——A man of delicacy often betrays his passion by his too great anxiety to conceal it, especially if he has little hopes of success. True love, in all its stages, seeks concealment, and never expects success. It renders a man not only respectful, but timid to the highest degree, in his behaviour to the woman he loves.——His heart and his character will be improved in every respect by his attachment. His manners will become more gentle, and his conversation more agreeable.

When you observe, in a gentleman's behaviour, these marks reflect seriously what you are to do. If his attachment be agreeable to you, I leave you to do as nature, good sense, and delicacy shall direct you.

A man of a candid and generous heart always retains a tenderness for a woman he has once loved, and who has used him well, beyond what he feels for any other one of her sex.——If he has not confided his own secret to any body, he has an undoubted title to ask you not to divulge it—and if she has any generosity or gratitude, she will not betray a secret which does not belong to her.—I wish you to possess such high principles of honour and generosity, as will render you incapable of deceiving, and at the same time to possess that acute discernment which may secure you against being deceived.——I know nothing that renders a woman more despicable, than her thinking it essential to happiness to be married—and the consequent impatience to be married, is the most essential way to prevent it.——I am of opinion, that you may attain a superior degree of happiness in a married state, to what you can possibly find in any other. I know the forlorn and unprotected situation of an old maid, the chagrin and peevishness which are apt to infect their tempers, but I confess I am not enough of a pa-

riot, to wish you to marry for the good of the public;—I wish you to marry for no other reason, but to make yourselves happier. But heaven forbid you should ever relinquish the ease and independence of a single life, to become the slaves of a fool or a tyrant's caprice.——My opinion has always been, that when you arrive at that age when you shall be capable to judge for yourselves, the parental authority ceases.——As your friend, I shall think myself entitled to give you my opinion;—If you did not choose to follow my advice, I should not, on that account, cease to love you as my children.

Shun, as you would do the most fatal poison, all that species of reading and conversation which warms the imagination, which engages and softens the heart, and raises the taste above the level of common life.

From what I have said, you will easily see that I could never pretend to advise whom you should marry; but I can with great confidence advise whom you should not marry.——Avoid a companion that may entail any hereditary disease on your posterity.——Do not marry a fool; he is the most intractable of all animals; he is led by his passions and caprices, and incapable of hearing the voice of reason.—But the worst circumstance that attends a fool, is his constant jealousy of his wife being thought to govern him.——A rake is always a suspicious husband, because he has only known the most worthless of your sex.——If you have a sense of religion yourselves, do not think of husbands who have none.—I have thus given you my opinion on some of the most important articles of your future life.—I am conscious I undertook a task to which I was very unequal; but I have discharged a part of my duty.—You will, at least, be pleased with it, as the last mark of your father's love and attention.

AMERICAN LAW REPORT.

PELHAM vs. *PURDY.*

This action was brought before Benjamin S. Reeve, Esq. one of the justices of the peace for the town of Newburgh, county of Orange and state of New York, at the house of George Merritt, innkeeper, an old veteran of the revolution, on Saturday the first day of February, inst. by one William Pelham, a labouring man, against Solomon Purdy, farmer, whose wealth is estimated at about *L.* 3000

This court being convened, and a respectable jury impannelled, the plaintiff (his attorney not appearing) opened the case by stating to the court, that the defendant had employed him to take charge of a scow, which occupied him a considerable portion of time; that he had presented his bill amounting to twenty five cents, lawful money of the United States for payment, which the defendant refused to discharge on account of the extravagancy of his demand, in consequence of which refusal this action was brought.

The defendant demanded of the court that a nonsuit be granted: he stated the ground of his application to be, that a co-partnership existed between him and his son (a minor) and that the action ought to have been against the firm and not against himself, and hoped the honorable court would grant it accordingly.

The court not considering the application to be well founded, ordered the case to go to the jury.

The witnesses were called and being examined, fully substantiated the plaintiff's engagement.

The defendant said that the charge was extravagant, but having nothing to offer as a set off, left the cause to the decision of the jury, whom he said he knew to be men of candour, and would no doubt do him strict justice.

The justice after hearing the witnesses, and enduring the defendant's plea, summed up the evidence impartially, after which an officer was called to take the jury to a convenient place until they agreed upon their verdict.

The jury after remaining out about two hours, in which time they discussed some affairs of moment, returned with a verdict in favor of the plaintiff, twenty-five cents and costs, *the jury to discharge the same.* The foreman having made a collection, accordingly paid the debt and costs, amounting to *L*1. 8*s*. 6*d*. lawful money of this state.

The equity of the verdict gave the defendant full and entire satisfaction, in consequence of which he offered to treat them handsomely, but being a little spleenish, they refused his manly offer.

The jury requested of the court to report the above important case in the public prints, for the benefit of the American bar, as it was a new precedent in our courts, founded on the broad basis of universal justice and philanthropy, and would be followed by future juries.

Justice.—The peace of society dependeth on Justice; the happiness of individuals on the certain enjoyment of their possessions.

Keep the desires of the heart therefore, within the bounds of moderation; let the hand of justice lead them aright.

Cast not an evil eye on the goods of thy neighbour; let whatever is his property be sacred from thy touch.

Let not temptation allure, nor any provocation excite thee to lift up thy hand to the hazard of his life.

For the Pittsburgh Magazine Almanack.

PITTSBURGH, March 29 1806.

FRIEND CRAMER,

HAVING just been conversing with two gentlemen from Dantzick, they informed me that in digging a canal through a neck of land from the river Vistula to the sea, a *vessel* had been discovered 100 feet under the surface of the earth, of between 3 and 400 tons burden; she was found filled with stones, on some of which was the date of the year in which probably she was sunk, making a period of fifteen hundred years. One of the gentlemen particularly states, that no signs of iron was found about her, having been built altogether with wooden pins; that she was so strong and firm, that it was with considerable difficulty the workmen could get her to pieces; that the stones found in her were made use of for building houses; that it is but about four years ago since this discovery was made; that the distance to the sea from the spot where she was found, is about a quarter of a mile, and about four miles below Dantzick.

Thinking this might be an useful article for your Magazine Almanack, I immediately noted it down, and now send it you. As to the truth of this interesting discovery I have no doubt, from the respectability of the gentlemen who communicated it; and that it may be the cause of further communications of the kind, is the wish of

YOUR FRIEND.

N. B. Dantzick is the capital of Western Prussia, standing on a branch of the Vistula, about 4 miles above where it falls into the Baltic sea; in long. 16 36. E. lat. 54. 20. N. contains 200,000 inhabitants, is 30miles S. E. of Marienburgh, and 160 N. W. of Warsaw.——*Brooke's Gazetteer.*

ANTIQUITIES.-- A gentleman just from Cincinnati (Ohio state) communicates the following; having seen the reliques himself, he vouches for the truth of their discovery:---About 40 miles from Cincinnati, on the waters of Queen creek (Montgomery county) which empties into the Big Miami, on the farm of a William Emerick is a mount, on opening which, a singular kind of *vault* was discovered, something of the sugar-loaf form, coming to a flat arch at the top: that the arch was about 6 feet high; 30 feet across from wall to wall at the base; the wall made of rough stone, and about 15 inches thick; no regular door was noticed. In this vault was found many human bones, the *arm-bone* particularly, which measured from the wrist to the shoulder *three feet* in length: *Burnt bricks* were also found about the size of our tile, or two bricks put together: The bowl of a *stone pipe*, pretty neatly finished, 3 quarters of an inch in diameter at top, and tapering to the bottom, was discovered, for which our communicant offered *three dollars*, but did not get it: That the stones composing this wall must have been brought from a considerable distance, there being none on the land adjacent to the mount: That the top of this arch was two feet below the surface; That on the top of the mount was a beach-tree, three feet in diameter. *Pittsburgh, Sept. 15, 1806.*

THE AGUE.---The inhabitants of this place are not plagued with this ugly complaint, but strangers passing through the town some-

times are affected with it: The two following cases are recent, and as the simple remedies applied proved effectual, and if known, might be useful, I will relate them:---The *first case*: A gentleman coming into my house was obliged to lay down on the floor immediately: enquiring his complaint, was told it was the *cholick*: put him to bed and gave him a draught of pepper and whiskey: by this time the *shake* came on: threw a feather bed and mattress over him: he called for a drink of cold water; this was given him, and in about fifteen minutes after he got up much recovered.

The *second case*: A gentleman from Cincinnati, on his way to Philadelphia, was taken ill with the feelings of *approaching ague*: At his request, I got him a strong emetic: it operated severely: his fever was dangerously high for three hours; after which he recovered almost immediately, slept well that night, and next morning pursued his journey with his usual spirits and vigour.

A Friend to useful Communications.

Pittsburgh, Sept. 12, 1806.

INFLAMMATORY SORE-EYES.---A recent application has proved that the *sore eyes* can be cured by washing them with a mixture of strong vinegar and water: The mixture must be strongly acid - cures have been performed in two or three days.

A MOTHER.

September 18, 1806.

GOOD HEALTH.---We are all advocates for *good health*, yet too few take the proper methods to obtain or preserve it. Every body knows that a *regular life* is one very essential mean in having our health continued and our lives prolonged: But every body does not know the astonishing efficacy of the simple application of cold water to the human body: Some parents have discovered the true value of this medicine, from the great tendency it has to enliven and invigorate their infants when washed in it: knowing this, why is the practice not pursued through life: if cold water will strengthen the bodies of the weak and helpless, is it not reasonable to suppose that its virtues are as great when applied to the bodies of adults, as to those of infants? Let the experiment be tried, and I will vouch for the efficacy of the *cold bath* daily.

One who has tried it.

Yapon Tea, or Black Drink. [*Medical Repository.*]

In the maritime parts of North-Carolina, particularly in the sands and beaches, there grows an evergreen shrub, whose leaves and branches are employed to make watery infusions for drink to the inhabitants. This plant is said to be the *Ilex Cassine*. Almost all the southern coasters who frequent the port of New-York, are in the constant use of Yapon-tea made from this vegetable. They employ it as a gentle astringent, giving strength to the stomach, and guarding the constitution against the intermittent and other fevers which reign among the swamps, ponds, and marshes of that low and foggy region. It is also used for the purpose of correcting the bad quality of the water.

It is said that the celebrated *black drink* used by the Indians of the Creek nation is prepared from the same species of plant.

From the New-York Medical Repository.

Efficacy of Poke-Root.—Nathan Crawford, of Columbia county, Georgia, has communicated to the editors, the following remarkable case, in a letter dated April 10, 1803. "In the year 1797, a young woman, 12 years old, was bitten by a dog in canine madness. About 12 months afterwards, she complained of much distress, and said she was 'going mad.' Her hands and feet were cold and clammy, and her countenance quite pale. Her fits came on regularly twice in twenty-four hours, and lasted about one hour each time. If cats or dogs, to which she had an utter abhorrence, came in her sight, they never failed to bring on the fits. In the fits she had a prodigious strength, so that three people were required to keep her in the house. It did not appear she had that aversion to fluids that is common. She had been so ill, that her friends had made her a coffin, when a travelling man prescribed as much poke-root [Phytolacea decandra], rubbed into a powder, as would lay on the point of a case knife, infused into a gill of new milk, which dose was to be repeated three times a day. She found an alleviation of the symptoms after a day or two, and, by continuing the medicine, she was restored to perfect health, and has continued free from any symptoms of it ever since. It appears to me the above case confirms Dr. Mease's theory of this terrible distemper more than any thing I have yet heard of. It shows the strong analogy between hydrophobia and tetanus. The poke root had an operation on her stomach and bowels, analogous to the operation of the tincture of cantharides given to the tetanic patient by Dr. Brown, of Kentucky. I am sorry that I can bring no proofs of the efficacy of the poke-root in addition to the above, but have sent it forward, hoping it may prove beneficial to our fellow mortals in similar situations."

HYDROPHOBIA.—John Watson, of Bucks county, Pennsylvania, in a late Doyles-town paper, recommends the liberal use of Elecampane root, for the effectual cure of bites by mad animals. He has known this root successfully employed on several human subjects, and on almost every tame animal, without a single instance of failure of success.

The great Eclipse, 16th June, 1806.—At Cooperstown, N. Y. twelve minutes past eleven o'clock, the sun was wholly obscured, exhibiting the appearance of a black globe, or screen, with a light behind it, the rays only of which were visible, and which were too feeble to occasion sufficient light to form a shade. Many stars now appeared, although less numerous than are usually seen in clear evenings. There was now 'darkness visible,' a sort of blackish, unnatural twilight. The fowls retired to their roosts, and the 'doves to their windows.' The birds were mute, except the whip-poor-will, whose notes partially cheered the gloom; the dew 'descended,' and nature seemed clad in a sad, sober, and something like a sable livery.

[*Medical Repository.*]

The Eclipse shot at by the Indians.

A gentleman lately through the Indian nation, informs, that he passed there the 17th ult. the day after the eclipse of the sun; that

the Indians were assembled in large bodies, with a view, they said, to shoot away the eclipse. He observes that he supposes that the number of guns fired on that occasion, exceeded one thousand.

(Impartial Review.)

MILITIA OF THE UNITED STATES.

Divisions, commanded by major-generals, 70; brigades, commanded by brigadier-generals, 183; regiments, commanded by lieutenant-colonel commandants, 760; total artillerists, 8,755; total cavalry, 21,952; total infantry, 584,492; total artillerists, cavalry and infantry, 613,469; muskets and rifles, 257,328; brass ordnance, from 12 to 2 pounds calibre, 240; iron ordnance, from 9 to 2 lbs. calibre, 29; sabres, 13,225; pairs of pistols, 11,867; pounds of powder, 23,270; cartridges and balls, 798,817; balls, 310,561. No returns had been received from the territories of Orleans, Louisiana and Michigan, when the secretary at war rendered this statement to the last session of congress.

OUR COMMERCE.

THE amount of imports and exports for the year 1802, 1803, 1804, ending 30th September, as reported to the last Congress by A. Gallatin, sec'ry of the treasury of the U. S.

Total amount of the annual exports to Great Britain and her dominions,	$23,300,000	
Total exports to all other countries,	44,754,000	
		68,054,000
Total amount of annual imports from G. B. and her dominions,	36,040,000	
Total amount of annual imports from all other parts of the world,	39,346,000	
		75,386,000
Balance against the United States		$7,332,000

The rates at which all foreign coins are estimated at the custom-houses of the United States.

Each pound sterling of Great Britain at	$4 44
Each pound sterling of Ireland	4 10
Each livre tournois of France	0 18 1-2
Each florin or guilder of the United Netherlands	0 40
Each marc banco of Hamburgh	0 33 1-3
Each rix dollar of Denmark	1 00
Each real of plate of Spain	0 10
Each real of vellon of Spain	0 5
Each milree of Portugal	1 24
Each tale of China	1 48
Each pagoda of India	1 84
Each rupee of Bengal	0 50

FOR FARMERS—At Hudson, N. Y. 18th Feb. 1806 was sold at the Market House, by Henry Covey, a spring pig which weighed 510 lbs. for which he received 45 dollars 90 cents.

THE beef of a five year old heifer was sold in the Philadelphia market, 3d Month 1806, which weighed when alive 2,135 pounds, beef 1303, tallow 205, hide 135 pounds.

BUTTER—Take two parts of the best salt, one part of sugar, and one part of salt petre, beat them up together, and blend the whole completely: take one oz. of this composition for every 16 oz. of butter, work it well into the mass, and close it up for use—Butter thus cured, eats as sweet after being kept 3 years as at first.

Cast Iron Plough Shares are made use of by Col. John Smith of N. Y.—It is cast in the form of a Dutch share, the edge not quite complete, and not so wide by about 3 inches, as it will be finished with a false edge, which is made of wrought iron or steel, and fastened on with rivets. Mr. Smith says these kind of plough shares will last twice as long as common ones and ought to be encouraged. N. Y. A. S.

Migration to the state of Ohio, at Kennedy's ferry, opposite Cincinnatti, from the first of April, 1805, to the 30st December same year, was, from North Carolina 463, South-Carolina 669, Kentucky 368, Tennessee 200, Georgia 264, Virginia 465, Illinois 10; making in all 2639 in 9 months. *(Cincinnati paper.)*

Natural History. There is now a cat in Lancaster that is nursing two mice which she caught, with the same care she would bestow on kittens. *Lan. Paper.*

Paris papers state accounts of an extraordinary woman, whose 'eyes do duty for the ears, the taste for the eyes, and the touch for the taste.'

A Baltimore paper (of June 13, 1806) states that a cow was seen 'chasing a brace of Young Larks, barely fledged, seized, and actually devoured them alive.'

Pennsylvania Hospital, December 25, 1805. *A Wen*, was extracted from the cheek and neck of James Hayes, Dauphin county Penn. which weighed 7 *lb.* was 23 inches round at the base, and projected from the cheek 7 1-2 inches.

Cure for the Dropsy.—'Eating the leaves of Bohea Tea, is stated to have effected several cures in cases of Dropsy, in the course of a few days. About two large tea cups full of the tea are infused in a quart of water, and during the day the decoction is to be drank, and the leaves eaten at short intervals.' *London Sun.*

The yearly meetings of the Religious Society of Friends are held,

AT Philadelphia, the third 2d day in the 4th month.—At Wainoak, and Blackwater, Virginia, alternately, the third 7th day in the 5th month; (for the present year at Wainoak,)—At Symond's creek and New-Garden, North Carolina, alternately, the fourth 6th day in the 10th month; (for the present year at New-Garden,) At Newport, Rhode-Island, the first day following the 2d sixth day in the 6th month.—At Baltimore, for Maryland, the second 1st day in the 10th month.

The Society of Friends—Have formed their settlements principally on the waters of Beaver, Short creek, Wheelen, Scioto, and the Miamies, to the number of about 3 or 9 thousand. They have

twenty-nine meetings or places of worship on this side of the mountains, seventeen of which are west of Ohio river. Those particular meetings constitute seven monthly meetings, which are held monthly to transact the concerns relative to the society, for the support of their discipline and good order, and are subordinate and accountable to the yearly meeting in Baltimore.

COURTS OF LAW.

NEW JUDICIARY SYSTEM,

Passed February, 1806—went into operation after March term, 1806.

PENNSYLVANIA.—Supreme Courts.—Eastern District, consisting of the counties of Philadelphia, Lancaster, Dauphin, Berks, Northampton, Wayne, Centre, Huntingdon, Delaware, Chester, Bucks, Montgomery, Luzerne, Northumberland, Lycoming, Adams, Cumberland and Franklin, to be held at Philadelphia, two terms annually, on the 2d Monday in December, to continue 3 weeks; and on the 3d Monday in March, to continue 2 weeks if necessary; and the judges of the supreme courts shall hold adjourned courts, whenever the business therein depending, may render it necessary: And it shall be the duty of the judges of the said supreme courts, to hold a circuit court (by a single judge only) in each county of this commonwealth (the county of Philadelphia excepted) at least once in every year, at such times as the judges shall appoint. The high court of errors and appeals is abolished, and the powers thereof vested in the supreme courts.

Western District, consisting of the counties of Bedford, Somerset, Westmoreland, Fayette, Greene, Washington, Alleghenny, Beaver, Butler, Mercer, Crawford, Erie, Warren, Venango-Armstrong, Cambria, Indiana, Jefferson, Clearfield and M'Kean, to be held at Pittsburgh, one term annually, on the first Monday of September, to continue two weeks if necessary.

William Tilghman, chief justice, Yeates, Smith and Brackenridge, associates, appointed by the governor.

Courts of Common Pleas and Quarter Sessions are held: 1st District: City and county of Philadelphia, 1st Mondays in March and June, 3d in September, and 1st in December—*Jacob Rush* president.—2d District: York, first Mondays in January, April, August and November; Lancaster on the second Mondays after the courts of York; Dauphin on the second Mondays after the courts of Lancaster—*John Joseph*, president.—3d District: Berks, first Mondays in January, April, August and November; Northampton, second Mondays after the courts in Berks; Wayne, second Mondays after the courts in Northampton—*John Spayd*, president.—4th District: Bedford, first Mondays in January, April, August and November; Huntingdon, on the second Mondays in the same months; Mifflin, on the third Mondays in the same months; Centre, fourth Mondays in the same months—*Jonathan Walker*, president.—5th District: Beaver, on the first Mondays in January, last Monday in March, first Monday in August and Novem- Alleghenny; on the Mondays succeeding the courts of Beaver; the Mondays succeeding the courts of Alleghenny;

Greene, on the Mondays after the courts of Fayette; Washington, on the Mondays succeeding the courts of Greene—*Samuel Roberts*, president.---6th DISTRICT: Butler, first Mondays in March, June, September and December; Mercer, second Mondays in the same months; Venango, third Mondays in the same months; Crawford, fourth Mondays in the same months; Erie, on the Mondays succeeding the courts of Crawford—*Jesse Moore*, president.---7th DISTRICT: Delaware, third Mondays in January, April, July and October; Chester, second Mondays after the courts of Delaware; Montgomery, second Mondays after the courts of Chester; Bucks, second Mondays after the courts of Montgomery---*Bird Wilson*, president.---8th DISTRICT: Luzerne, first Mondays in January, April, August and November; Northumberland, second Mondays after the courts in Luzerne; Lycoming, second Mondays after the courts of Northumberland---*Thomas Cooper*, president.---9th DISTRICT: Cumberland, first Mondays in January, April, August and November; Franklin, second Mondays in the same months; Adams, third Mondays in the same months---*James Hamilton*, president.---10th DISTRICT: Somerset, last Mondays in February, May, August and November; Cambria, (as soon as organized) first Mondays in March, June, September and December; Indiana, second Mondays in the same months; Armstrong, third Mondays in the same months; Westmoreland, fourth Mondays in the same months---*John Young*, president.

SUPREME COURTS *of the United States* are held at the City of Washington, on the 1st Monday in February, annually.

CIRCUIT COURTS: *New-York.*—At New-York on the 1st day of April, and the 1st day of September, annually. *New-Jersey.*—At Trenton on the 1st day of April, and the 1st day of October, annually. *Pennsylvania.*—At Philadelphia on the 11th day of April, and the 11th day of October, annually. *Delaware.*—At New-Castle on the 3d day of June, and at Dover on the 27th day of October annually. *Maryland.*—At Baltimore on the 1st day of May, and the 7th day of November, annually. *Virginia.* At Richmond on the 22d day of May, and on the 22d of November, annually. *Columbia.* County of Washington, in the city of Washington, on the 4th Mondays in July and December, annually. *County of Alexandria.*---At Alexandria on the 4th Mondays of June and November, annually.

DISTRICT COURTS. *State of New-York.*---At New-York on the 1st Tuesdays of November, February, May, and August annually. *New-Jersey.*---At New-Brunswick and Burlington, alternately, beginning at the first, on the 1st Tuesday of Nov. February, May, and August, annually. *Pennsylvania.*---At Philadelphia on the 3d Mondays in February, May, August and November, annually. *Delaware.*---At New-Castle and Dover, alternately, beginning at the first, on the 4th Tuesdays of November, February, May, and August, annually---*Maryland*, at Baltimore, 1st Tuesdays of Dec. March, June and September, annually---*Virginia*, at Richmond and Norfolk alternately, beginning at the first---3d Tuesday of December, March, June and September, annually---*Kentucky*, at Frankfort, 2d Monday of March, 3d Mondays in June and November,

annually---*Columbia*, on the first Tuesdays of April and October, annually.

OHIO, sitting of the courts of the several counties: first CIRCUIT, *Hamilton*, on the first Tuesdays in March, July, and November---*Butler*, 2d Tuesdays in the same months, *Montgomery*, 4th Tuesdays, in the same months, *Green*, first Tuesdays in April, August and December, *Warren*, 3d Tuesdays of the same months, *Clermont*, on the 4th Tuesdays in the same months---2d CIRCUIT---*Adams*, first Tuesdays in April, August and December, *Scioto*, 2d Tuesdays in the same months, *Gallia*, 3d Tuesdays in the same months, *Ross*, 4th Tuesdays, same months, *Franklinton*, first Tuesdays in May, September and January, *Fairfield*, 2d Tuesdays, same months---3d CIRCUIT, *Trumbull*, last Tuesdays but one in March, July and November, *Columbiana*, last Tuesdays in the same months, *Jefferson*, first Tuesdays in April, August, December, *Belmont*, 2d Tuesdays in the same months, *Washington*, 3d Tuesdays, same months.

VIRGINIA. 10th DISTRICT, Harrison, Monongalia, Ohio, Brook and Wood, at Monongalia court-house, Morgantown, 15th of May and 15th of September, annually.

Post-Office Establishment.---Rates of Postage.

SINGLE letters conveyed by land, any distance not exceeding 40 Miles, 8 cents; over 40 and not exceeding 90, 10 cents; over 90 and not exceeding 150, 12 1-2 cents; over 150 and not exceeding 300, 17 cents; over 300 and not exceeding 500, 20 cents; over 500 miles, 25 cents.

Every packet composed of 4 or more pieces of paper, and weighing one ounce or more, is to be charged with single postage for each quarter of an ounce; except letters conveyed by water-mails, which are not to be charged with more than quadruple postage, unless, the package actually contains more than four distinct letters.

PITTSBURGH MAILS.—The "*Pittsburgh Good-Intent*," mail stage from Philadelphia, arrives on Mondays and Thursdays in each week, and returns on Wednesdays and Saturdays following; passage at present 20 dollars. The Philadelphia mail closes at 6 o'clock P. M. on Mondays and Thursdays; thence it goes to Washington, and returns on Tuesdays and Fridays, and closes 6 o'clock P. M. same days. Thence it goes to Wheelen twice a week, thence to Lexington (K.) once a week—also by Mail-stage. Beaver, New-Connecticut or Detroit mail, also Butler or Erie, Pennsylvania, to New Amsterdam, mouth of Buffaloe creek, on lake Erie, (N. Y.) arrives every Thursday P. M. and closes at eight o'clock same evening, and starts from Pittsburgh at 6 o'clock next Morning.

Office of Discount and Deposit, Pittsburgh.

DIRECTORS, John Wilkins, Jun. President, James Ohara, Presley Nevil, Thomas Baird, E. Denny, Dr. George Stevenson, John Johnston, James Ross, Alexander Addison, Boyle Irwin, Geo. Robinson, Joseph Barker, John Woods, Alex. M'Laughlin, O. Ormsby. Thomas Wilson, Cashier, John Thaw, Clerk.

The office is open for business every day in the week, (Sundays, 4th of July, Christmas, and Thanksgiving days, excepted,) from 9 o'clock, A. M. till 3 o'clock, P. M.

A *TABLE of the value and weight of foreign coins as they pass in Pennsylvania, Virginia, &c. and their Federal value.*

Names of Coins.	weight		Curren. of Virg. Ken. &c			Curren. of Penn. Mar. &c			Federal Value.				
	dwt	gr.	L.	S.	D.	L.	S.	D.	E.	D.	d.	c.	m
English Guinea,	5	6	1	8	0	1	15	0	0	4	6	6	7
French Guinea,	5	5	1	7	6	1	14	6	0	4	6	0	0
Johannes,	18	0	4	16	0	6	0	0	1	6	0	0	0
Half Johannes,	9	0	2	8	0	3	0	0	0	8	0	0	0
Moidore,	6	18	1	16	0	2	5	0	0	6	0	0	0
Dubloon,	16	21	4	8	0	5	12	6	1	4	9	3	3
Spanish Pistole,	4	6	1	2	0	1	8	0	0	3	7	7	3
French Pistole,	4	4	1	2	0	1	7	6	0	3	6	6	7
French Crown,	19	0	0	6	8	0	8	3	0	1	1	1	0
Spanish Dollar,	17	6	0	6	0	0	7	6	0	1	0	0	0
English Shilling	3	18	0	1	4	0	1	8	0	0	2	2	2
Pistareen,	3	11	0	1	2	0	1	6	0	0	2	0	0

A TABLE shewing the value of Cents.

cts.	s	D	cts.	S.	D.	cts.	S.	D.	cts.	S.	D.
1	is 0	1	25	1	11	50	3	9	74	5	7
2	0	2	27	2	0	51	3	10	75	5	8
3	0	3	28	2	1	52	3	11	77	5	9
4	0	4	29	2	2	53	4	0	78	5	10
5	0	5	30	2	3	54	4	1	79	5	11
6	0	6	31	2	4	55	4	2	80	6	0
7	0	7	32	2	5	56	4	3	81	6	1
8	0	8	33	2	6	57	4	4	82	6	2
9	0	9	34	2	7	58	4	5	83	6	3
10	0	9	35	2	8	59	4	6	84	6	4
11	0	10	36	2	9	60	4	7	85	6	5
12	0	11	37	2	9	61	4	8	87	6	6
13	1	0	38	2	10	62	4	9	88	6	7
14	1	1	39	2	11	63	4	9	89	6	8
15	1	2	40	3	0	64	4	10	90	6	9
16	1	3	41	3	1	65	4	11	91	6	9
17	1	4	42	3	2	66	5	0	92	6	10
18	1	5	43	3	3	67	5	1	93	6	11
19	1	5	44	3	4	68	5	2	94	7	0
20	1	6	45	3	5	69	5	3	95	7	1
21	1	7	46	3	6	70	5	4	97	7	2
22	1	8	47	3	7	71	5	5	98	7	3
23	1	9	48	3	8	72	5	6	99	7	5
24	1	10	49	3	8	73	5	6	100	7	6

Cents.

One sixteenth of a Dollar is 6 1-4
One eighth - - 12 1-2
One quarter - - - 25
A Pistareen - - - 20

To every nine pence add one to make cents.

A TABLE shewing the Interest of Dollars at 6 per cent.

Prin Dols	1 mo D.C	3 mon D. C.	6 mon D. C.	9 mon D. C.	12 mo D. C.
1o	o 5	o 15	o 3c	o 45	o 60
2o	o 1c	o 3c	o 6c	o 9c	1 2o
3o	o 15	o 45	o 9c	1 35	1 8o
4o	o 2o	o 6c	1 2c	1 8c	2 4o
5o	o 25	o 75	1 5c	2 25	3 o
6o	o 3o	o 9c	1 8o	2 7c	3 6o
7o	o 35	1 5	2 1o	3 15	4 2o
8o	o 4c	1 2c	2 4o	3 6o	4 8o
9o	o 45	1 35	2 7o	4 5	5 4o
1oo	o 5c	1 5o	3 c	4 5c	6 o
2oo	1 o	3 o	6 c	9 o	2 o
3oo	1 5c	4 5c	9. c	13 5c	18 o
4oo	2 2	6 o	12 c	8 o	24 o
5oc	2 5c	7 5c	15 c	22 5o	3o o
1ooo	5 2	15 c	3o c	45 o	6o o

Explanation.—If you want to know the interest of 50 dollars, look in second column, and you find that for one month it is 25 cents, for 3 months 75 cents, for 6 months 150 cents, for 9 months 225 cents, and for 12 months 3 dollars, and 1000 dollars, for the same time 60.

Of Interest at 6 per cent from 10 to 100l.

Pr L	1 mo S.D.	3 month L. S. D.	A year. L. S. D.
10	1 0	0 3 0	0 12 0
20	2 0	0 6 0	1 4 0
30	3 0	0 9 0	1 16 0
40	4 0	0 12 0	2 8 0
50	5 0	0 15 0	3 0 0
60	6 0	0 18 0	3 12 0
70	7 0	1 1 0	4 4 0
80	8 0	1 4 0	4 16 0
90	9 0	1 7 0	5 8 0
100	10 0	1 10 0	6 0 0

A table of the different coins of the United States.

10 Mills	*make*	1 Cent
10 Cents	*make*	1 Dime
10 Dimes	*make*	1 Dollar
10 Dollars	*make*	1 Eagle

Mills	*Cents*	*Ds*	*Ds*	*Eg*
10	1			
100	10	1		
1000	100	10	1	
10000	1000	100	10	1

Road from Pittsburgh to Philadelphia.

To Turtle Creek	12	Fort Littleton	10	Lancaster C. H.	18
Greensburg	20	Skinners	13	M'Clellands	15
Fort Ligonier	19	Strasburgh	8	Downings	17
Stoystown	12	Shippensburgh	10	Admiral Warren	10
Ryan's foot Alleg.	17	Carlisle	21	The Buck	12
Bedford	11	Chambers' Ferry	20	Philadelphia	11
Crossings (Juniata)	14	Elizabethtown	14	Total	289

Road from Pittsburgh to Warren, Ohio.

Whites on the Ohio	12	Falls of Beaver	3	Curtin's	7
Crows bottom K.	10	Greersburg	8	Young's Town	7
Beaver	7	Douglass's	15	Warren	16

Road from Chilicothe, to Cincinnati.

Bainbridge	18	New Market	18	Cincinnati	30
Forks of the Road	6	Williamsburgh	22	Total	94

Road from Pittsburgh to New Orleans.

To Canonsburgh	18	Reave's Crossing	12	Nashville, Tenn.	35
Washington	7	Falls of Paint	3		
M'Cracken's	10	Horns	20	Total from P. to N.	512
Alexandria	7	January's, Ohio	17		
Reefer's	10	Maysville	15	Dobbins's	30
Wheelen	6	Washington	4	Duck river	25
Newelstown	10	May's Lick	8	Tennessee river	65
M'Donalds	7	Blue Lick	12	Bear creek ferry	12
Enslow's	9	Millersburg	13	Big Town (Ind.)	98
Wherry's Bran. Ca.	8	Paris	8	Mackintosh's	20
Smith's	5	Lexington, Ken.	19	Perry's	9
Henry Beamer's	5			Smith's	72
Will's creek	6	Total to Lexing.	332	Biopier	18
Spear's	8			Huntstown	37
Morrison's	4	Nicholasville	12	Union Town	8
Brown's	5	Kentucky river	8	Sulserstown	8
Zanesville	9	Danville	12	Washington	5
Beard's	12	Carpenter's station	11	Natchez, city of	7
Canaway's	10	Nash's mill	10	New Orleans, by way of the lake, By way of the Levee 300 miles.	180
New Lancaster	8	Munn's powder m.	11		
Pursley's	11	Abraham Harden's	8		
Craig's	11	Greensburg	13		
M'Coy's	6	Little Barren river	12		
Chillicothe	9	Burk's	2	Total to N. O.	1,106
		Barren Court H.	11		
Total to Chillico.	201	State Line	35		

Road from Pittsburgh to Washington City, via Winchester.

To Findley's	9	Gwin, forks of ro.	6	Charlestown	22
Ginger Hill	11	*left road goes to Cum.*		Key's ferry	5
Brownsville	12	Crissap'stown	4	Hillsborough	8
Union Town	12	Frankford	9	Lacey's	8
		Springfield	6	Leesburg	6
Total to Union To.	44	Coxe's	9	Hummers	12
		Gales'	6	Wiley's	10
Slacks	6	Higgins, Great Cr.	5	Falls church	6
Clemment	6	Rogers'	6	Potomack bridge	8
Clarks, forks of ro.	4	Roanemies	3	Georgetown	4
Smith's at bridge	7	Pewtown	6	Washington City	2
Bough's	1	Winchester	9		
Simpkins'	7			Total to Wash. City	253
Tumbleston	11	Total to Winches.	118		
Mussalman	10				

Road from Union Town to Morgantown and Clarksburg.

To Curry's	8	Swearengen	16	Clarksburg	10
Morris's cross ro.	4	Hill's ferry	6		
Morgantown	13	Thomas's	8	Total to Clarksbu.	65
Tot. to Mor.	25				

Road from Pittsburgh to Erie.

Duncan's	18	Martin's Ferry	16	Waterford	7
White's	13	Meadville	15	To Reeds	10
Read's	17	Campbell's	8	Erie	5
Jones (forks)	7	Culbertson's	8	Total	124

BROWN's DICTIONARY OF THE BIBLE.

THE numerous subscribers to this work are respectfully informed that the first volume will be completed about the last of December, 1806, *and the second volume in May or June*, 1807. *Gentlemen holding subscription papers, and of course acting as agents for their subscribers, are particularly solicited to make all due exertion in collecting the individual subscriptions, and forward directions to the publisher how the books are to be conveyed, and to whom directed.*

In order that there may not be any misunderstanding with respect to the terms of this publication, we think it necessary to mention, that the price of the whole work, to those who subscribed for it before the first day of September, 1806, *is* SIX DOLLARS, *payable at the time the first volume is completed, and* one copy gratis *for every ten subscriptions, and the same rate of discount for any number more than* ten, *or above* five *copies: To those who subscribe after the first day of September*, 1806, *the price will be raised to* SEVEN DOLLARS, *but with the same discount as before, for a number of copies: The reason of this advance is, that the maps and plates will cost much more than was at first calculated on; and that the work will be enlarged about* 100 *pages, consisting of* NOTES, *on a small type, of a historical, literary, and ecclesiastical nature: and a notice of the various sects of religious people from the earliest periods of Christianity*, &c.

Subscriptions will be received until the second and last volume be completed, in which the names of subscribers will be printed: and we hope our friends, and the friends of the work will continue their industry in procuring subscribers in the various parts of the United States, and forward their names to the publisher, who with great respect, returns his thanks for the attention and favour shewn him in this arduous and weighty undertaking.

ZADOK CRAMER.

Ecclesiastical and Literary Press,
September 18, 1806.

☞ *Subscribers to "* PRECIOUS TRUTH, *or* SOME POINTS IN GOSPEL DOCTRINE VINDICATED," *by the Rev.* John Anderson, *are requested to call or send for their books.*

☞ PROPOSALS *are issued for printing by subscription, "A FAIR AND IMPARTIAL TESTIMONY," by the learned, pious and Rev.* John Willison, *Minister of the Gospel at Dundee, Scotland—Price* 75 *cents bound, and one copy given gratis for every eight subscriptions.*

THE PITTSBURGH MAGAZINE ALMANACK,

FOR 1807.....No. IV. Part II.

EXTRAORDINARY FANATICISM.

——————" The baleful charms
" Of superstition here infect the skies,
" And turn the sun to horror!" *Akenside.*

With mad'ned joy, she seeks the fiery grave,
In hope of bliss eternal!

Account of the self-immolation of the two Widows of Ameer Jung, late regent of Tanjore.

THE regent died on the 19th of April, 1802, about 10 o'clock, A. M. The moment he expired, two of his wives adorned themselves with their jewels and richest clothes, entered the apartment in which the body was laid, and after three prostrations sat down by it, and announced to the whole court, which had assembled around it, their determination to devote themselves to the flames.

The youngest of the women was the regular wife, and about twenty years of age, and without children; the other was a wife of inferior rank, aged twenty-six, having one child, a daughter four years old. The fathers and brothers of both were present in the assembly—they made entreaties to divert them from their purpose, but without success.

The British resident at Tanjore, having been apprised of the intention of these ladies, and not being able to be personally present at the residence of the regent, had sent his hircarrah to the spot, with orders to use every possible effort short of absolute force, to prevent the horrid sacrifice. When the relations of the ladies found their entreaties of no avail to induce them to relinquish their purpose, the hircarrah was sent for; but his threats of the displeasure of government had but a temporary and feeble effect. The Mahratta chiefs observed, that the company had never interfered in their religious institutions and ceremonies; that the sacrifice in question was by no means uncommon in Tanjore; that it was highly proper to use every art of persuasion and entreaty to induce the women to relinquish their resolutions; but if they persisted in it, force ought not to be used to restrain them. The women laughed at the menaces of the hircarrah, when he told them that their fathers and brothers would be exposed to the displeasure of the government. The young widow observed that it was not the custom of the English government to punish one person for the act of another; and pointed to her father who had actually thrown himself at her feet in an agony of grief, asked the hircarrah if he thought any other inducement could alter her resolution, when his affliction failed to move it? The young brother of the other went into the women's apartments and returned with his sister's child in his arms, which he laid at her feet, but such was the resolution of these astonishing women that not a single expression of regret, nor a sigh or tear could be drawn from them.

Any one of these weaknesses would have disqualified them from burning with the body—and the efforts of the relations were strenuously and constantly directed to excite them, but in vain. In answer to an observation of the late Regent had he been aware of their intention he would have forbidden it, they said they had formed their resolution a year before, and communicated it to him; who, after several ineffectual attempts to dissuade them, had consented to it.

The hircarrah, however determined to protract the performance of the obsequies, if possible until the arrival of the resident. The women waited with patience until seven in the evening, taking no other refreshment than a betel occasionally. They then sent for the hircarrah, and told him that they suspected the cause of the delay, and were resolved, if the procession did not immediately set out, to kill themselves before him. Their relatives now gave up the point in despair. The other chiefs, who had taken no part hitherto, now interfered, and said they had a right to be indulged, and should not be restrained.—The hircarrah retired and the procession set out.

The younger and regular wife mounted the pile on which the body of the deceased regent had been placed, and they were consumed together. The fate of the other, who was not entitled to this distinction, was in appearance more dreadful. A pit eight feet deep, and six in diameter had been dug a few yards distant from the pile; it was filled with combustible matter, and fire set to it. When the flames were at the fiercest, fire was applied to the pile in which the young widow and the body of the regent had been inclosed. The other, unsupported, walked thrice round the pit, and, after making obeisance to the pile, threw herself into the midst of the flames, and was no more heard or seen!

(Philadelphia Magazine for 1805.*)*

The following account is given by Mr. Carr, of *The Infernal Machine*, which was constructed in Paris for the destruction of Bonaparte, during his first consulship:

UPON leaving Madame B—— I passed the Place de Carousel, and saw the ruins of the houses, which suffered by the explosion of the infernal machine, which afforded so much conversation in the world at the time, by which the first consul was intended to have been destroyed in his way to the National Institute of Music. This affair has been somewhat involved in mystery. It is now well known that Monsieur Fouche, at the head of the police, was acquainted with this conspiracy from its first conception, and by his vigilant agents, was informed of the daily progress made in the construction of this destructive instrument, of the plan of which he had even a copy. The conspirators proceeded with perfect confidence, and as they thought with perfect security. Three days before it was quite completed, and ready for its fell purpose, from some surprise or dread of detection, they changed their place of meeting, and in one night removed the machine from the spot where it had been usually deposited. The penetrating eye of the police lost sight of them. Fouche and his followers exercised

their unrivalled talents for pursuit and discovery to no purpose. The baffled minister then waited upon Bonaparte, to whom he had regularly imparted the result of every day's information respecting it, and told him that he could no longer trace the traiterous instrument of his assassination, and requested him, as he knew it must be completed by this time, not to go to any public places, until he had regained a knowledge of it. Bonaparte replied, that fear only made cowards and conspirators brave, and that he had unalterably determined to go with his accustomed equipage to the National Concert that very evening. At the usual hour, the first consul set off undismayed from the Thuilleries, a description of the machine, which was made to resemble a water cask, being first given to the coachman, servants, and guards. As they proceeded, the advance guard passed it unobserved, but the coachman discovered it just as the consular carriage was on a parallel with it; instantly the dexterous and faithful charioteer lashed his horses into full speed, and turned the corner of the Rue Marcem. In one moment after, the terrible machine exploded, and covered the street with ruins. The thunder of its discharge shook the houses of Paris, and was heard at a considerable distance in the country. The first consul arrived in safety at the Hall of Music, and with every appearance of perfect tranquillity, entered his box amidst the acclamations of a crowded multitude. The range of buildings which was shattered by the explosion, has long offended the eye of taste, and presented a gloomy, and very inconvenient obstruction to the grand entrance of the palace. Bonaparte, with his usual judgment, which converts every event into some good, immediately after this affair, purchased the houses which were damaged, and the whole of this scene of ruins and rubbish is removing with all possible expedition, to the great improvement of this grand approach. *Stranger in France.*

The following *description* of *Bonaparte* and his *Wife*, is extracted from a late letter written by a gentleman in Paris to his friend in Boston. The letter itself is published at full length in the Boston "*Monthly Anthology*," and now we find it in the *London Monthly Magazine* for 1806.

"*August* 16, 1805.

"THE first time I saw Bonaparte, was at a review, which is generally on Sunday. I placed myself in a balcony, and with my opera-glass determined to watch the movement of every muscle. The troops, all cavalry, without the yard of the palace, were drawn up in several lines in the Place Carousel. Within the iron-railings, or court, were the consular, now Imperial, foot-guards. The cavalry in all about 5000, was much better mounted and equipped than I expected. They kept no order in the lines till the trumpets announced that his little majesty was mounted on his white Arabian. At that instant I looked towards the court, and saw a little fellow galloping in full speed through the lines, attended by a Mameluke and half a dozen officers covered with lace and plumes, who with much difficulty kept pace with him. He now sallied forth into the square, and was soon stopped by a crowd of women

and men, who were waiting to present their petitions. I was a little surprised to see him so willing to expose himself. He was within a few paces of me. He immediately dropped his reins, and took the petitions, which were thrust upon him with very little ceremony. Some he instantly handed over to his officers, and others he read with much apparent interest, frequently conversing with the petitioners, and looking with an eye which is not easily described, nor to be observed indeed without some dread. He sat on his horse in the posture of a man who was absorbed in a thousand reflections, and with a *hollow stomach*, as children call it, as if he had not eaten for a month. He was dressed in a blue coat with broad white facing and little buttons, and buttoned close up to his chin without shewing any linen; a pair of white breeches, and black boots; and above all a small cocked hat, no trimmings, but with a little sneaking cockade, (the last fragment of the revolution) on the top edge. He has a face rather handsome, that is, the features are so; the lower-jaw and chin somewhat large and full. His teeth are fine. His complexion is neither sallow nor unhealthy as has been said; his hair is black, and cut all away from the ears, without whiskers. His eyes shew much of the white, the pupil being large, and the iris very small, they having a very bright, darting, and fierce look. All around they are literally black and blue, as if he had not slept, but thought and studied night and day. There is, on the whole, a look of great energy, and none of any amiable quality: less of the sun-burnt warrior, than of the student of "*genie.*" After resting an hour in reading petitions, he suddenly snatched up his reins, regardless of what was about or before him, and dashed on in full gallop. He rides very badly, with short stirrups, which throw him continually on the back of his saddle. Every motion is so quick, so *militaire*, that there is neither grace nor dignity in his deportment; nothing but his face is imperial, and that will rank very well with the Cæsars; there is much of the Roman in it.

"When he enters the Theatre, he is so quick, that he is always seated before any one is aware of his august presence. A faint applause is attempted and he half rises, which puts an end to it. During the performance he looks continually towards the stage, now and then catching a glance at his chained tigers in the pit, turning his eyes in a sly way without moving his head. He continually picks his nose.* He has a fine high forehead, that is, it is rather narrow, but the distance is great between his eye-brows and the hair, which grows far from the face. His hair is totally neglected, cut rather short.

"When Bonaparte rises to quit the theatre, he turns to the audience, shews a fine row of teeth, makes several quick bows, and disappears.

As to the Empress, she looks, from knowing a little of the old court, somewhat as becomes imperial majesty. There is an appearance of great anxiety, and disturbed feelings in her countenance.

* A gentleman who is personally acquainted with Bonaparte, says, that it is not his nose he picks, but he is constantly biting his finger-nails, which he has chewed half away.

She is generally very well painted, well dressed, and seems to be about fifty. She is, or pretends to be, very religious. I saw on her toilette at St. Cloud, several religious works, and a splendid bible. She is seldom seen in public, which I can account for only from her aversion to meet the eyes of some former gallants, who would proudly proclaim their intimacy. Her apartments are the most beautiful. Her bathing room is a curiosity. It is about eight feet square, and composed entirely of mirrors. On two opposite sides are narrow pilasters, which are so regularly and so many times reflected, that one is obliged to feel of the walls not to believe that it is a gallery of three hundred feet long.

"I could not avoid observing at Malmaison, that in Bonaparte's library every thing relates to Egypt, books, maps, and models. And at the annual exhibition the painting which was crowned with laurel represented him in the famous hospital at Jaffa, among the pestiferous soldiers, touching the virulent sore of one.

"I often asked at Paris, whether *he* governed, or Talleyrand or some others, and was always assured that he originates and conducts every thing. Talleyrand may be ordered to draw up such a document, Cambaciers such a law; Marbois or Lebrun such a scheme of finance; but he is prime mover."

LETTERS OF JEFFERSON & STARK.

IT tends to ripen the judgment and fix the mind for just and honest reflection, to let it wander back and recount the many perils, and scenes of dread and horror, of blood and plunder, which those must have undergone, and been eye-witnesses to, who waded, and waded with a glorious success, through our late revolutionary war. A retrospective view of that event, clouds the soul with the ten thousands of evils that always arise from revolutions. But we are fully repaid for this momentary pain, by the lasting pleasure which is naturally excited in stepping back the path of joy, from those scenes of dark dismay to the present period—a period as auspicious to the whole human race, as it is blessed to the people who enjoy, and who richly deserve to enjoy, one of the best governments yet established by erring man. As the following original letters, (which first appeared in the *Boston Chronicle,*) have a tendency to put us in mind of those *trying times,* which the greater part of us know very little about, and also give us some idea of the feelings of those who have survived to this day that important epocha, we deem them interesting, and feel confident that our readers will not think them less so:

Monticello, August 19th, 1805.

Respected General,

I HAVE lately learnt through the channel of newspapers, and learnt with pleasure, that you are still in life and enjoy health and spirits. The victories of *Bennington,* the first link in that chain of successes which issued in the surrender at *Saratoga,* are still fresh in the memory of every American; and the name of him who achieved them dear to his heart. Permit me, therefore, as a stranger who knows you only by the services you have rendered, to express to you the sincere emotions of pleasure and attachment which he felt on learning that your days had been thus prolonged,

his fervent prayer that they may still be continued in comfort, and the conviction that whenever they end, your memory will be cherished by those who come after you, as one who has not lived in vain for his country. I salute you, venerable patriot and general with affection and reverence.

TH: JEFFERSON.

Hon. Major Gen. STARK.

Derryfield, October, 1805.

Respected Sir,

YOUR friendly letter of the 19th August came to hand a few days since; but owing to the imbecility inseparably connected with the wane of life, I have not been able to acknowledge it until now. I have been in my seventy-seventh year since the 28th of August last, and since the close of the revolutionary war, have devoted my time entirely to domestic employments—and in the vale of obscure retirement, have tasted that tranquillity which the hurry and bustle of the busy world so seldom bestows. I thank you for the compliment you are pleased to make me, nor will I conceal the satisfaction I feel in receiving it from a man who possesses so large a share of my confidence. I will confess to you, sir, that I once began to think, that the labors of the revolution were in vain, and that I should live to see the system restored that I had assisted in destroying; but my fears are all at an end, and I am preparing to meet the unerring fate of man; with, however, the satisfactory reflection, that I leave a numerous progeny, in a country highly favoured by nature, and under a government whose principles and views I believe to be correct and just.

With the highest consideration of respect and esteem, I have the honor to be, your most obedient servant,

JOHN STARK.

THOMAS JEFFERSON, Esq.

LORD LYTTLETON'S DREAM.

THE following account of the vision and death of Lord Lyttleton, appeared about two years since in the American Daily Advertiser. It was printed from the original in the hand writing of Mary Knowles, a lady distinguished in the literary world for her piety and learning, and for her dispute with the celebrated Dr. Johnton on the right of private judgment in matters of religion. Admiral Wolseley was with Lyttleton when these remarkable events occurred; he probably narrated them to M. Knowles, who wrote them down in his presence for William Savery, late of this city, who was in England in the year 1798.

In confirmation of its veracity, I may add, that Archibald Hamilton Rowan, a character well known in the political world, who was lately in this country, declared before the most respectable witnesses, that he was in lord Lyttleton's company the day preceding his death; that his lordship related to him the particulars of his vision, as contained in the following narrative; that he invited him to his country seat at Pitt's place, on a party of pleasure; and that he well remembered hearing of his death the next day.

Such remarkable occurrences ought not to be suffered to drop into oblivion; the circumstances attending it are attested by the most respectable witnesses; and with respect to the vision, the event proved its reality:—

Sometime about fifteen or eighteen years since, (dates not just recollected) Lord Lyttleton, on the fifth day of the week, came down to breakfast with his family, consisting of the widow Flood and three young women his cousins, all of them of doubtful character. He said he had, that night, a very frightful dream or vision; that a lady had appeared to him—that she opened the curtains of his bed, and bid him prepare himself for death. He started up in terror, incoherently saying—What, shall I not live three days? to which she replied—" No, you will not live above three days"—and vanished. This awful account frightened the women, who fell a crying; he, though secretly agitated, pretended to disregard the matter; laughing at their credulous folly, and professing to have no sort of belief or apprehension about it. Soon after, Admiral Wolseley and a gentleman his cousin, by the name of Fortescue, came in, and he related jocosely, what he had told as above:—they listened, but pondered it in their minds;—so did his attendant valet. However the subject changed. He proposed going with his ladies on seventh day (that is the last day of the visionary prediction) to his country seat at Pitt's place, near Epsom, and offered the two gentlemen his chariot, to follow them to dinner there on that day. They agreed to the proposal, went there accordingly, and joined in great real, or at least affected jollity, at the festive board. Lyttleton being more than usually loquacious and desultory in his conversation—reciting the probable remarks that would of course be made, whenever the news of his death should be announced. Among his gaities, perceiving the women to be languid and gloomy, he took one of them, and danced a minuet with her—then taking out his watch and going up to the window—" Look you here, it is now nine o'clock, according to the vision, I have but three hours to live—but don't you mind this, Madam Flood, never fear, we'll jockey the ghost, I warrant you."

Still continuing in this seeming gaiety till eleven, he called for candles to go to bed, an hour unusually early with him, as he used to sit up as long as he could keep his companions about him—but his pretence to retire was, because he had planned for the party to ride to breakfast early at Epsom, and spend the day in riding to survey the adjacent country. Soon after his retreat, the women took their candles and went off—the two gentlemen were determined to set in the parlour till the three predicted days were fully over, and got some negus to comfort themselves. In about half an hour after eleven, they received the sudden shock of a loud scream from the stair case, uttering these words—" He's dead! Oh, my lord is dead!" Instantly running up stairs, they found him in bed, fallen back and struggling; the admiral put his hand to him, which the dying man grasped with such vehemence that it was painful to endure, but he spake no more. His eyes were turned up and fixed. They pierced the jugular vein, but no blood issued, and he was totally dead about one quarter of an hour before midnight."

The admiral, to this account, gave me the following remarkable

particulars:—That at the distance of thirty miles from Pitt's place, where this melancholy scene happened, there lived a gentleman, one of the libertine companions of Lord Lyttleton: and they had so settled, that which ever of them died first, the survivor should receive one thousand pounds. On this very night (being in bed and asleep previously) he rang his bell about one o'clock, with great violence. His valet-de-chambre ran to him with all speed, and the following dialogue ensued, as nearly as can be recollected.

Servant. Dear sir, what is the matter.

Master. (Sitting up in bed, with a countenance full of horror) Oh John! Lord Lyttleton is dead.

Servant. How can that be? We have heard nothing but that he is alive and well.

Master. No, no, I awoke just now, on hearing the curtains undrawn, and at the foot of the bed stood Lord Lyttleton, as plain as ever I saw him in my life. He looked ghastly, and said, "All is over with me! you have won the thousand pounds," and instantly vanished! Get a horse, go this moment to Pitt's place, you may perhaps get intelligence of him there.

In consequence of these orders the servant arrived about seven in the morning; told the admiral and family the above particulars, and hastened back to his agitated master. [*Phil. Even. Fireside.*]

A TOUR

Up the RED, BLACK, and WASHITA rivers, an account of the HOT SPRINGS; a description of those rivers, and the country adjacent; a notice of minerals, natural curiosities, mines; of the Indians, animals, vegetables—an account of the country still further back, as related by old hunters and traders—the western river and the great plains, shining mountain—silver—salt springs, &c.

THE following is an abstract of some very interesting observations made by William Dunbar, esq and Doctor Hunter, on a voyage up the Red river, and from thence ascending that river, the Black river, and the Washita river, as high as the Hot Springs. These gentlemen, with others, were employed by the United States to explore the country traversed by these rivers, and after they returned, they presented their journals to the executive, who laid them before congress, during their last session, with others from the travellers up the Missouri, part of which our readers had last year. These documents were published by order of congress in a considerable pamphlet, which now lies before us, and from which we introduce, for the amusement of our readers, the following extracts:—

On the 17th October, 1804, they arrived at the mouth of Red river, in lat. 31. 1. N. and long. 6. 7. W. from Greenwich. Here it is 500 yards wide, without any sensible current; the land is low and subject to inundation to the height of 30 feet or more above the level of the water at this time. It is 75 leagues above New Orleans, and 3 miles above Chafalaya, or Opelousa river. On the 18th, the survey was commenced, and next evening they arrived at the mouth of Black river, 26 miles from the Mississippi. The Red river derives its name from the rich fat earth, or marle, of that colour, borne down by the floods. The vegetation on its banks is surprisingly luxuriant; the

willows grow to a good size, but the forest trees are smaller than those seen on the banks of the Mississippi. As you advance up the river it gradually grows narrow, and where the Black river enters, neither of them appears more than 150 yards across. The current of Red river is so moderate as scarcely to afford an impediment to its ascent.

On sounding the Black river a little above its mouth, there was found 20 feet of water, with a bottom of black sand. On the 23d at noon, they were in lat. 30. 36. N. and were then a little below the mouths of Catahoola, Washita, and Bayau Tenza, the united waters of which, form the Black river, whose current is very gentle, and frequently not more than 80 yards wide. Among the plants growing on the banks of this river is the *cheria* root, used in medicine, and the *cantac*, occasionally used by the hunters for food: the last has a bulbous root ten times the size of a man's fist. The lands decline rapidly, as in all alluvial countries, from the margin to the Cypress swamp, where more or less water stagnates all the year round. On the left bank of this river, opposite an island which they passed on the 21st, said to be the only one for more than 100 leagues ascending, a small settlement of a couple of acres has been begun by a man and his wife. The banks are clothed with rich cane-brake, and are 40 feet above the present level of the water, and but rarely overflowed. They saw many cormorants and the hooping crane; geese and ducks are not abundant, but are said to arrive in myriads, with the rains and winter's cold. They shot a fowl of the duck kind, whose foot was partially divided, and the body covered with a bluish, or lead coloured plumage. Towards the upper part of the Black river the shore abounds with muscles and periwinkles; the travellers dressed and eat some of them, but found them tough and unpalatable.

They found a Frenchman settled at the mouth of Catahoola, who keeps a ferry-boat, for the convenience of travellers from Natchez, Red river, Washita, &c. The country here is all alluvial, and the Frenchman's house stands on an Indian mount with several others in view. There is an embankment running from the Catahoola to Black river, (inclosing about 200 acres of rich land) at present about 10 feet high and 10 feet broad. This surrounds four large mounts of earth at the distance of a bow shot from each other; each of which may be 20 feet high, 100 feet broad, and 300 feet long at the top, besides a stupendous turret situate on the back part of the whole, or farthest from the water, whose base covers about an acre of ground, rising by two steps or stories tapering in the ascent, the whole surmounted by a great cone with its top cut off. This tower of earth on admeasurement was found to be 80 feet perpendicular. This place is 32 leagues above the mouth of Red river, and 22 above that of Black river.

From this place they proceeded to the mouth of Washita, in lat. 35. 37. N. The Black river looses its name at the junction of Washita, Catahoola and Tenza. These rivers take their names from Indian tribes now extinct. A league above the mouth of Washita the Bayau Ha-ha comes in on the right, and 5 leagues above this is the *Prairie de Villemont* on the same side. On approaching the Bayau Louis, 1 league above Villemont, which empties its waters into

the Washita on the right, a little below the rapids, there is a great deal of high land on both sides, which produces pine and other timber, not the growth of inundated lands. These rapids are in lat. 31 48 N. and impede the navigation for one mile and a half: on the right 4 leagues above the rapids, they passed the *Bayau aux Bœufs*, (Oxen creek), a little above a rocky hill: high lands and savannas are seen on the right: Here they found 3 fathoms water, bottom mud and sand; the banks interspersed with red-oak, hickory, and dogwood, and are from 30 to 40 feet high, the river is here from 60 to 100 yards wide. In lat. 32. 10 N. rapids and shoals again occur, with a narrow passage. On the 31st, they passed a little plantation on the right, and at night arrived at 3 others. These settlements are on a plain or prairie, the soil of which we may be assured is alluvial from the regular slope which the land has from the river.—Tho' the bed of the river be deep, yet the waters of the Mississippi during the seasons of inundation, approach within half a mile of its banks; the soil here is good, but not equal to the Mississippi bottoms. A little to the east of this are extensive cypress swamps, from 15 to 25 feet deep of water. On the west side of the river, the land rises to a height of from 100 to 300 feet, and extends all along to the settlements of the Red river. These high lands are said to be poor, and chiefly what is termed pine barren. Here is a ferry, and a road of communication between the post of Washita and Natchez.

On the 6th November, they arrived at the post of Washita, in lat. 32 29 N. Here lieut. Bowmar received the party with hospitality, and offered all the services in his power. The water of this river is extremely agreeable to drink, and much clearer than that of the Ohio, and very unlike that of the Arkansa and Red rivers, which is loaded with earthy matter of a reddish brown colour, giving to them a chocolate-like appearance, and when low are not potable, being brackish, from the great number of salt springs which flow into them, and probably from the beds of rock-salt, over which they may pass.

Here the autumnal changes of the leaf began to attract the notice of our travellers, and occasioned Mr. Dunbar to remark, that the leaves of those trees whose bark or wood are known to produce a dye, are changed in autumn to the same colour which is extracted in the dyers' vat from the wood.

In lat. 32 18 N. Dr. Hunter discovered along the river side a substance nearly resembling mineral coal, which, when held to a candle, yielded a smell resembling, in a slight degree, that of the gum lac of common sealing wax. The soft friable stone and gravel is common.

Procuring at the post of Washita, called fort Miro, a lighter boat, on the 11th they proceeded, and in the evening encamped at the farm of Baron Bastrop. Here is a small settlement of about 500 persons of all ages and sexes. Three merchants, the garrison, two small planters, and a tradesman or two, constitute the present village; some of whose inhabitants just begin to taste the sweets of a civilized life. The land here is not very inviting, being a thin, poor soil, covered with pine wood. To the right, the settlements on the Bayau Barthelemi and Siard, are said to be rich land.

On the morning of the 13th they passed a place settled by a Spaniard and his family, who appeared from their indolence to live

miserably. The river here is about 150 yards wide. In the afternoon, they passed Bayau Barthelemi on the right, 12 leagues above the post. Here commences Baron Bastrop's great grant of land from the Spanish government, being a square of 12 leagues on each side, a little exceeding a million of French acres. Here grows a species of the oak, called the *over-cup* oak; its timber is remarkably hard, solid, ponderous and durable, and it produces a large acorn in great abundance, upon which the bear feeds, and is very flattering to hogs.

In lat. 32 50 N the country begins to change; the banks are low and steep, the river deeper and but from 30 to 50 yards wide, the soil of a sandy loam, and produces such vegetables as are found on the inundated lands of the Mississippi. This alluvial tract may be supposed the site of a great lake, drained by a natural channel, from the abrasion of the waters; 18 or 20 feet is wanting to render it habitable for man.

Fish is not as abundant here as might be expected, owing, it is said, to the inundation of the Mississippi, in the year 1799, which damned up the Washita, some distance above the post, and produced a stagnation and consequent corruption of the waters, that destroyed all the fish within its influence.

At noon, 15th November, they passed the island of Mallet, in lat. 32. 59 N Here is the dividing line between the territories of Orleans and Louisiana, which is remarkable for a peculiar kind of moss (Telandsia) which continues to grow in the same parallel of latitude, both east and west of this place.

This is the season when the poor settlers on the Washita turn out to make their annual hunt. The deer is now fat and the skins in perfection; the bear is now also in its best state: this creature does not, as some writers have supposed, confine itself to vegetable food, but as often as he can preys upon hogs' flesh, calves, sheep, and the fawn, when chance throws it in his way, for he cannot smell it, notwithstanding the excellence of his scent, for nature has, as if for its protection, denied the fawn the property of leaving any effluvium upon its track, a property so powerful in the old deer.* The hunters count much on the profits arising from the sale of bears' oil, which at New-Orleans, is much esteemed, and is always ready sale. When the oil gets rancid, to boil it upon sweet-bay leaves, restores its sweetness or facilitates its conservation.

On the 17th they passed a small clearing, called "*Cache la Tulipe*" (Tulip's hiding place); this is the name of a French hunter who here concealed his property. It continues the practice of both the white and red hunters to leave here their skins, &c. often suspended to poles, or laid over a pole placed upon two forked posts, in sight of the river, until their return from hunting. These deposits are

* *It may not be generally known to naturalists, that between the hoof of the deer, &c. there is found a sack, with its mouth inclining upwards, containing more or less of musk, and which, by escaping over the opening, in proportion to the secretion, causes the foot to leave a scent on the ground wherever it passes. During the rutting season this musk is so abundant, particularly in old males, as to be smelt by the hunters at a considerable distance.*

considered as sacred, and few examples exist of their being plundered. Above this on the left, are seen pine hills called "*Code de Champignole.*" The river is not more than 60 yards wide; the canes increase in size, and the trees in appearance.

On the 20th they passed several rapids, and a creek called "*Chemin Couvert,*" and notwithstanding the lateness of the season and the northern lat. they were in, they this day met with an alligator. Birch, maple, and two kinds of wood to which names have not yet been given, except "water-side wood," are here met with; as also persimons and black grapes. They passed a hill and a cliff, on the left, called "*Cote de Finn*" (Fin's hill), and a little farther to the right is the *Bayau d'Acasia* (Locust creek); the river varies from 80 to 100 yards wide, presenting frequent indications of iron along its banks, and some thin strata of iron ore.

On the 22d November, they arrived at the road of the Chadadoquis Indian nation, leading to the Arkansa nation. The Chadadoquis or Cadaux, as the French pronounce it, may be considered Spanish Indians; they boast, and it is said with truth, that they never have imbrued their hands in the blood of a white man.* A little beyond this is the "*Ecor a Fabri*" (Fabri's cliffs), from 80 to 100 feet high; a little above this is a smaller cliff called "*Le Petit Ecor a Fabri,*" (The little cliff of Fabri); above these cliffs are several rapids.

At a place called "*Auges d'Arelan,*" (Arelon's troughs), is laminated iron ore, and a stratum of black sand, very tenacious, shining with minute crystals.

On the 24th, they arrived at the confluence of the Lesser Missouri with the Washita; the former is a considerable branch, and comes in on the left hand. It is said that the stream of the Little Missouri, some distance from its mouth, flows over a bright splendid bed of mineral of a yellowish white colour (most probably martial pyrites), that 30 years ago, several of the inhabitants, hunters, worked upon this mine, and sent a quantity of this ore to the government of New-Orleans, and they were prohibited from working any more.

* The Cadadoquis have an interesting idea of their origin, very similar to ours with respect to the general deluge:

About 40 miles above the mouth of Little river, which empties into Red river, on the left side, there is a large prairie 40 miles long; near the middle of this prairie there is a lake of about 5 miles in circumference, in an oval form, neither tree nor shrub near it, nor stream of water running either into it or out of it; it is very deep and the water so limpid that a fish may be seen 15 feet from the surface of the lake: By the side of this lake the Cadadoquis have lived from time immemorial. About one mile from the lake is the hill on which, they say, the Great Spirit placed one Caddo family, who were saved, when, by a general deluge, all the world were drowned; and from which family all the Indians have originated. To this little natural eminence all the Indian tribes, as well as the Cadadoquis, for a great distance, pay a devout and sacred homage.

(Sibley's account of the Red river.)

From the pilot they learned that there is a body of excellent land on the Little Missouri, particularly on the creek called the "*Bayau a terre noire*," which falls into it.

Near *Cache Macon* (Maison's hiding place), on the right, they stopped to examine a supposed coal-mine, at the bottom of a creek, called coal-mine creek, a mile and a half N. W from the boat, in a place then dry, doctor Hunter found detached pieces of coal near perfected, of from 50 to 100 pounds weight, adjoining to which lay wood changing into the same substance; a stratum of this coal, six inches thick, lay on both sides of this little creek.

Below the "*Bayau de l'eau Froide*," which runs into the Washita from the right, the river is 170 yards wide, flowing through tolerably good land. They passed a beautiful forest of pines, and on the 28th fell in with an old Dutch hunter and his party, consisting in all of five persons. This man has resided 40 years on the Washita, and before that period, had been up the Arkansa river, the White river, and the river St. Francis; the two last he informs are of difficult navigation, similar to the Washita, but the Arkansa river is of great magnitude, and the soil on it is of the first quality. The country is of easy access, being lofty open forests, unembarrassed by canes or undergrowth. This man confirms the account of silver being abundant up that river: he has not been so high as to see it himself, but says he received a *silver pin* from a hunter, who assured him that he himself collected the virgin silver from the rock, out of which he made the *epinglete* by hammering it out. This hunter having informed them of a small spring in their vicinity, Dr. Hunter visited it, and after digging about three feet, through blue clay, they came to a quick-sand, from which the water flowed in great abundance; its taste was salt and bitter, resembling that of water in the ocean. In a second hole it required them to dig 6 feet before they reached the quicksand, in doing which they threw up several pieces of *Indian Pottery*. This water, from an experiment, is twice the strength of the famous licks in Kentucky, called Bullet's lick, and Mann's lick, from which so much salt is made. At this place was an Indian mount, having a base of 80 or 100 feet in diameter, and 20 feet high.

On the 30th they reduced their lat. to 30. 11 N. visited another salt lick, and found it pretty much as the others. Indications of iron were frequent, and fragments of poor ore common. Some of the hills appeared well adapted to the cultivation of the vine. Above the *Isle de Mallon*, high lands and rocks frequently approach the river. Below Deer Island they passed a stratum of stone, 50 feet thick, under which is a quarry of imperfect slate in perpendicular layers.

About 4 miles below the "*chuttes*" (falls) they found the lat. 34. 21. N. Lands improve in quality, with a sufficient stratum of dark earth of a brownish colour. Rocky hills are seen rising out of the level country, some of whose stones often resemble Turkey oil-stones.

On the 3d December, they reached the chuttes, and by great exertion passed them and encamped just above the cataracts. In lat. 34. 25. they passed a very dangerous rapid, and a hill 350 feet high: a little above these rapids, they passed another 150 yards in

length, having a fall of four feet, which from its velocity the French have denominated "*La Cascade.*" "*Fourche au Tigree,*" (Tiger's creek), which comes in from the right, a little above the Cascade, is said to have many extensive tracts of rich, level lands upon it. The rocky hills here frequently approach the Washita on both sides; rich bottoms are nevertheless frequent, and the upland is sometimes of moderate elevation and tolerably level. The stones and rocks met with here have their fissures filled by sparry and crystaline matter. Wild turkies become more abundant and less difficult of approach than below; and the howl of the wolves is heard during the night.

To the "*Fourche au Calfat,*" (Caulker's creek), where the voyage terminates, they found level and good land on the right, and high hills on the left hand. On the 6th December they arrived at Elles's camp, just below the *Fourche au Calfat*; and made their encampment here as preparatory to their visit to the hot springs, (3 leagues distant) and found it in lat. 34. 27 N. The hills here are of considerable height, and clothed with pine, but the land around, and extended beyond their view, lies handsomely for cultivation.

On their road from the camp to the hot springs, which lie in a N. W. direction, they found three principal licks, much frequented by bufaloe, deer, &c. the soil around them is a white clay, probably fit for potters' ware. Near the hot springs the hills become more elevated, steeper of ascent and rocky; to the N. W. towards the sources of the Washita, much higher hills are to be seen, it is said: one of which is called the glass, crystal, or *shining mountain,* from the vast number of hexagonal prisms of very transparent and colourless crystal which are found on its surface.

At the hot springs they found an open cabin, and a few huts of split boards, which had been erected by persons resorting to the springs for the recovery of their health. On their arrival they immediately tasted the water of the hot springs, that is, after a few minutes cooling, for it was impossible to approach it with the lips when first taken up, without scalding. On the 10th they visited all the hot springs, which issue on the E. side of the valley, where the huts are, except one which rises on the west bank of the creek, from the sides and foot of the hill. From the small quantity of calcarious matter yet deposited, the western spring does not appear to be of long standing: a natural conduit probably passes under the bed of the creek and supplies it. There are four principal springs rising immediately on the E. bank of the creek, one of which may be rather said to spring out of the gravel bed of the run; a fifth, a smaller one than that above mentioned, as rising on the west side of the creek; and a sixth, of the same magnitude, the most northerly, and rising near the bank of the creek; these are all the sources that merit the name of springs, near the huts; but there is a considerable one below, and all along at intervals, the warm water oozes out, or drops from the bank into the creek, as appears from the condensed vapour floating along the margin of the creek where the drippings occur.

The hill from which the hot springs issue, is of a conical form, terminating at the top with a few loose fragments of rock. The

base of the hill, and for a considerable extent, is composed of a blackish blue schistus, which divides it into perpendicular lamina, like blue slate: a small proportion of iron in the form of a red calx, is also deposited; the colour of which is frequently distinguishable in the lime. On the summit of the hill, which is estimated at 300 feet above the level of the valley, they found growing, the oak, pine, cedar, holly, haw-thorn, &c. with vines, some said to produce black, and others yellow grapes, both excellent in their kinds. At the height of 200 feet perpendicular they found the soil composed of stone and gravel, with a superficial coat of black earth, but immediately under it lies a stratum of fat, tenacious, soapy, red clay, inclining to the colour of bright Spanish snuff, no saline, but rather a soft agreeable taste.

The temperature of the four principal springs was found to raise the mercury, No. 1. to 150. No. 2. to 154. No. 3. to 136. and No. 4. to 132. degrees of Farenheit's thermometer. From the bottom of one of the hot springs, a frequent ebullition of gas was observed, which they think is of the nature of carbonic acid.

By an experiment they calculated that the quantity of hot water delivered from the springs at the base of the hill, is 165 gallons in a minute, or 3771 and a half hogsheads in 24 hours, which is equal to a handsome brook, and might work an overshot mill. At 3 or 4 miles below the springs, the water is tepid and unpleasant to drink.

Notwithstanding the severity of the weather, a variety of plants were in flower, and others retained their verdure: of the plants growing here was a species of cabbage, much of the taste of that plant, inclining to the warmth of the radish. They found several tap-roots, of a white colour, having the taste of a horse-radish, but much milder, some of which they dressed at their camp and found palatable. It is not probable that cabbage seed has been scattered on this ridge, and until further elucidation, it must be considered as indigenous to this sequestered quarter, and may be denominated the *cabbage-radish* of the Washita. They found a plant then green, called by the French "*racine rouge*," (red root), which is said to be a specific in female obstructions; it has also been used, combined with China root, to dye red. Many of the stones have had the appearance of turkey oil stones. At the foot of the hill the country expands into good farming lands.

Doctor Hunter, upon examining the waters of the hot springs, obtained the following result:—It differed nothing from hot water in smell or taste, but caused a slight eructation shortly after drinking it.—Its specific gravity is equal to rain or distilled water. It gave to litamus paper, a slight degree of redness, evincing the presence of the carbonic acid, or fixed air sulphuric, and threw down a few detached particles. Oxylat of ammoniac caused a deposition and white cloud, shewing the presence of a small portion of lime. Prusiat of potash produced a slight and scarcely perceptable tinge of blue, designating the presence of a small quantity of iron. Sixteen pounds of water evaporated to dryness, left 10 grains of grey powder, which proved to be lime.

The myrtle wax tree grows in the vicinity of the springs, whose seed is smaller than the smallest garden pea. This is a valuable plant and

merits attention. The cassina yapon, which grows on the banks of this stony creek, is equally beautiful, and bears a beautiful little red berry, very much resembling the red currant.

On examining a piece of ground upon which the snow dissolved as it fell, and which was covered with herbage, they found the surface was warm to the touch. In the open air the mercury in the thermometer stood at 44 degrees; when placed 4 inches under the surface, and covered with earth, it rose rapidly to 68 degrees; and upon the calcarious rock, 8 inches beneath the surface, it rose to 80 deg. This result was uniform over the whole furface, which was about a quarter of an acre. On searching they found a spring, about 15 inches under the surface, in the water of which the thermometer shewed a temperature of 130 deg. Similar spots of ground were found higher up the hill, resembling little savannas, near which hot springs were always discovered, which had once flowed over them. It appears probable that the hot water of the springs, at an early period, had all issued from its grand reservoir in the hill, at a much greater elevation than at present. The calcarious crust may be traced up, in most situations on the left side of the hill looking down the creek and valley, to a certain height, perhaps 100 feet perpendicular. By actual measurement along the base of the hill, the influence of the springs is found to extend 70 perches, in a direction a little to the E. of N. Along the whole of this place the springs have deposited a stony matter, calcarious, with an addition of silex, or crystalized lime.

In a kind of moss, found at the bottom of the hot springs, Doctor Hunter discovered a very minute shell-fish, of the bivalve kind; its shape is nearly that of the fresh water muscle; when undisturbed it opens its shell, and thursts out four legs, very transparent, and articulated like those of a quadruped.

It would be desirable to ascertain the cause of that perpetual fire which keeps up the high temperature of so many springs as flow from this hill, at a considerable distance from each other: Nothing of a volcanic nature, however, was discovered. The presence of bitumen was found to exist; for having thrust a stick down into the crater of one of the springs, at some distance up the hill, several drops of petroleum, or naptha, rose and spread over the surface: it ceased to rise after three or four attempts.

From accurate observation they found the Hot Springs to be in lat. 34 31 N. and long. 6 11 or 92 50 W. from Greenwich.

Doctor Hunter on the 27th, with a small party went on an excursion into the country; and after travelling over hills, climbing precipices, and finding the country present nothing interesting, they returned to the hot springs on the 30th. Mr. Dunbar had in the mean time been transporting the baggage to the camp on the Washita. After several days waiting for water to descend, the party left Elles's on the river camp, the 8th January, 1805.

On the evening of the 10th they encamped near Arclon's Trough, having been only three days descending the distance which took them 13 to ascend. They halted some time at the camp of a Mr. Le Fevre, an intelligent man. He confirms the account before obtained, that the mountains which gave rise to this little river are entirely shut in and inclosed by the immense plains or prairies

which extend beyond the red river, to the S. and beyond the Missouri, or at least some of its branches, to the N. and range along the eastern base of the great chain, or dividing ridge, commonly known by the name of the *Sand hills*, which separate the waters of the Mississippi from those which fall into the Pacific ocean. The breadth of this great plain, (country without wood) is supposed to be about 150 leagues, and those who have only visited the skirts of them, speak of them with enthusiasm, as if it was only there that nature was to be found truly perfect. This paradise is however thinly inhabited by savages and wild cattle, (bison), and other wild beasts.

The richest crops in the country lying to the S. of Red river from Nacogdoches towards St. Antonia, in the province of Taxus, are said to be procured without rain, but agriculture in that quarter is at a low ebb: their plains are supplied with nightly dews so extremely abundant so as to have the effect of refreshing showers of rain. The Red and Arkansa rivers, whose courses are very long, pass through portions of this fine country. They are both navigable to an unknown distance, the Arkansa having the advantage in facility of navigation. About 150 leagues above Nakitosh, the voyager meets with a very serious obstacle, the commencement of the "Raft," as it is called; that is, a natural covering which conceals the whole of Red river for an extent of 17 leagues, continually augmenting by the drift-wood brought down by every considerable fresh. This covering, which, for a considerable time was only drift-wood, now supports a vegetation of every thing abounding in neighbouring forests, nor excepting trees of a considerable size; and the river may be frequently passed without any knowledge of its existence. About 50 leagues above this natural bridge, is the residence of the Cadadoquis nation. About 200 leagues up the Arkansa is an interesting place called the *Salt Prairie*; there is there a considerable fork of the river, and a kind of savanna where the salt water is continually oozing out and spreading over the surface of a plain. During the dry summer season, the salt may be raked up in large heaps. It is higher up than this where it is generally believed that silver is to be found; but the ferocity of the Osage Indians keeps every body from penetrating even to that place. It is also said that higher up, salt is found in form of a solid rock, and may be dug out with a crowbar.

A Canadian who had been much with the Indians to the westward, speaks of a wool-bearing animal, larger than a sheep, which he had seen in flocks. He pretends also to have seen an unicorn, the single horn of which, he says, rises out of the forehead and curls back. He says he has travelled beyond the great dividing ridge, so far as to have seen a large river flowing to the westward. That this dividing mountain is so lofty that it requires two days to ascend from the base to its top; that other mountains lye before and behind it; they are rocky and sandy; that large lakes and vallies lye between these mountains; that great numbers of fossil bones are seen, which this Canadian supposes to be of the elephant; that the finest lands he has seen are on the Missouri. This Canadian, as well as Le Fevre, speak of the Osages of the Tribe of Whitehairs, as lawless and unprincipled.

On the 16th the party reached the post of the Washita. Mr. Dunbar feeling anxious to get to Natchez, descended the river in a canoe with a soldier and one domestic to Catahoola, which he left on the 20th by land, and at night reached the settlement of an old hunter, who informed him that the place called the Mine, on the Little Missouri, there is a smoke which asscends perpetually from a particular place, and that the vapour is sometimes insupportable. That in a creek or branch of the *Fourche a Luke*, 3 leagues above Elles's camp, there is found on the beaches and in the cliffs, a great number of globular bodies, some as large or larger than a man's head, which, when broken, exhibit the appearance of gold, silver, and precious stones; most porbably pyrites and crystalized spar. And at the *Fourche des Glaices a Paul*, (higher up the river than *Fourche a' Luke*), near the river, there is a cliff full of hexagonal prisms, terminated by pyrimds, which appear to grow out of the rock: they are from 6 to 8 inches in length and some of them an inch in diameter: Mr. Dunbar states, that he has no doubt of the existence of gypsum or Plaister of Paris, having, in descending the river, noted two places, where it had been found. Mr. Hebrard, who keeps the ferry across Black river; and who has been a great hunter and trader up the Washita, and into the western country, confirms the account of others, that in the neighbourhood of the hot springs, but higher, among the mountains, and upon the Little Missouri, during the summer season, explosions are very frequently heard, proceeding from under ground: and not rarely a curious phenomenon is seen, which is termed the *blowing of the mountains;* it is confined elastic gass, forcing a passage through the side or top of a hill, driving before it a great quantity of earth and mineral matter.

The confluence of the Washita, Catahoola and Tenza, is an interesting place, and no doubt, as the country augments in population and riches, will become the site of a commercial inland town. While here Mr. Dunbar met with an American who pretended to have been up the Arkansa river 300 leagues; who says its navigation is good that distance, for boats drawing 3 or 4 feet water. He says he has found silver ore on the Washita, 30 leagues above the hot springs, so rich, that 3 pounds of it yielded one pound of silver, and that this was found in a cave; implicit faith perhaps ought not to be given to this relation about such quantities of silver. He asserts also, that the ore of the mine upon the Little Missouri, was carried to Kentucky, by a Mr. Boon, where it was found to yield largely in silver. He confirms the account of the extent, beauty, and fertility of the Western country.

On the morning of 25th Mr. Dunbar set out on horseback from the Catahoola to Natchez, and reached his own house on the 26th.

Dr. Hunter, and the remainder of the party, followed Mr. Dunbar down the Washita, and ascending the Mississippi, reached St. Catharine's landing on the morning of the 31th, January 1805. This place is in lat. 31. 26 N. and 6. 5. W. from the meridian of Greenwich. A little distance below St. Catharine's creek, and 5 leagues from Natchez, they passed the White Cliffs. Here are small springs possessing a petrefying quality, which flow over the clay and ochre, and numerous logs and pieces of timber converted into stone, are strewed about the beach. Fine pure argil of various colours, chiefly white and red, is found here.

"THE GREAT CONCERNS OF THE WORLD."

THE world is a busy world, filled with a variety of alluring objects, and each individual is anxiously pursuing his road to fame and to fortune in his own way. You can almost tell a man's expectations, disappointments, &c. by his walk, gesture, &c. I have sometimes seen a man frown in the midst of a lively conversation, when perhaps a vexatious loss or the defeat in some new project crossed his fuddled imagination :—this he would recover in a moment, and go on to entertain his company—again his great concern would deceive him, and occasion a curse, a silent oath, and a stamp of the foot.—One man feels the loss of his sleeve-buttons as much as another does a horse or a cow. I have seen a taylor loose as much time in looking for a needle, as he might earn six in.—How often do we see men apparently very busy and yet accomplihh nothing. *Their* great concern is attending to other people's business to the neglect of their own; yet those very men think themselves the first to fame and to fortune, and how often do such get disappointed! "When I hear the sound of a hammer at four o'clock in the morning," I feel confident that *that* man has discovered the surest way to fame and fortune, and that *his* great concern is the attending his own business. When I go into the store of a merchant and find his goods besmeared, tumbling about in irregular heaps, a dirty counter, and the owner carelessly sitting at the door of his neighbour, I immediately consider that *that* man's great concern is the finding out some method to make his shop attend itself. But no man has greater concern than him who thinks so much as to make him forget the principal thing in life. This man's road to fame and to fortune is surely in the dark. Yet such there are; and I know no man so liable to this malady as he who owes you. For he is always thinking about you, and as often forgets you. If you call upon him again, he has you in his recollection, yet forgets to save you *one* out of *one hundred* dollars which he has just paid away to Mr. Such a one. *This* man's great concern is to live snugly and with a tolerable good grace on other peoples money. The wolf preys upon the farmers' sheep-fold; the mink sucks fowls to death while asleep; but nothing is so poignant to the honest mind, as that of being *friendly* kept out of the hard earnings of the sweat of his brow.—When I go into a public house and find a card-party in it at three in the morning, and see that the landlord is solicitous that his company should drink freely of his liquors, it strikes me immediately that *that* man's great concern is, to build his fortune on the ruin of others, and that he had rather see them all tottering, at the expence of their pockets and families, than to lock his bar-door, and honestly tell them that his liquors are out.

When I go into the office of a public officer, and find him cross and surly to those with whom he is doing business, and says, "I cannot attend to your business now, you must call again," or that he has "got other private engagements;" it begins to grow evident that *that* man's great concern is the tending to his own pleasures rather than the duties of his office; a clear and sufficient proof that he ought to return again to his own private self.—When I see a man have thousands of money about him, and entertain no disposition that it should return by those sources (*business*), in which

it had been accumulated, either by himself or his ancestors; it strikes me immediately that *that* man's great concern is about *himself*, forgetting the old and excellent maxim, that "we were not made for ourselves, but for the help and mutual assistance of each other."—There has nothing struck me with greater force than the evils arising from the *evil use* of our tongues—*they were* divinely intended as handy instruments whereby to express our feelings, either of want, pain, pleasure, grief, sorrow; to explain the ideas of one to another, and to communicate love, sympathy, admiration, and the various affections of the heart:—But how often do we hear *tongues*, rallying out words contrary to the sense and feelings of *their* owners, to the vile abuse of the person of others, and to the monstrous profanation of God, the Father and Keeper of us all—Oh, man, blush! and let thy *great concern* be the *proper* use of thy *tongue*—Let it be employed only in useful words; to the good of thyself, and thy fellow man, who also talketh with a tongue and hath feelings like unto thine, and to the praise of thy Maker, and thy Maker's great, mysterious, and wonderful works!

The *want* of *money* is another great concern of the world; and sometimes is a very serious one; but the means to obtain a sufficiency of it, are so numerous, that he who makes it his *great concern* to get it by the steady pursuit of his honest industry, with care and frugality, seldom complains long, always recollecting that "*one penny saved, is two pence earned*"——There are five great evils in the world—the love of *fashion*, the rage for *office*, the habit of *idleness*, the monstrous practic of *dissipation*, and abounding *pride*: and it ought to be "the world's great concern," to root out such evils, ere they get to the trunk, and spread their maladies through the most distant branches of the tree. FRANKLIN.

'THE MOTTO.'

Friendship, Agriculture, and Manufactures: The *first*, is the first principle that tends to unite, harmonize, and make society truly amiable and worth living in.—By the principles of friendship, our troubles are appeased, our cares divided, and the soul, even in despondency, heaves a reluctant smile that gives relief to the oppressed feelings of the heart. By the *second* we live; for the fruits of the earth are blissful to man.—The exercises and practice of agriculture, are of the most healthful and cheerful employments: is the most independent life, and the best calculated to render a man honest, humane, and charitable—and it is the farmer who can best appreciate his own and his neighbours' property, life, liberty, and happiness.

The *third* we are too careless about; and what we do make, we seem to be ashamed to wear, or to have about us. Whence arises this principle of admiration for foreign extravagancies?—families often make pieces of fine cotton, linen, &c. and almost as often get it exchanged for some paltry calico, or dauncy muslin, or the like. A woman is always known best at home, and what can be a better recommendation of her industry than to see her clothed in the handy work of her own spinning-wheel and loom—nothing, so long as industry is prized a virtue.